

Just as all the force of exploding powder in a cannon is concentrated directly behind the shell—so all of the force of the exploding gas in Buick's engine is concentrated directly behind the piston. This is the "direct firing" principle—a vital reason why the famous Buick Valve-in-Head engine develops more power for its size than any other automobile engine.

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China's Trial

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,905

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1928. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

GENUINE SIR WILLIAM CROOKES

(English Made)

LENSES

Are the ONLY PROTECTION against the tropic sun—they absorb the ultra violet and infra red rays so dangerous to the eyes.

Many imitations—the genuine from

LAZARUS

Hong Kong's Only European Optician.

A DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.

POSSESSOR OF. M. M. CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS ON DUTY.

LONG CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The possessor of the Military Medal and all three Great War decorations, Corporal Edward McCann, of "C" Company, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, was charged at a District Court Martial to-day with drunkenness whilst commanding a guard, at Wellington Barracks, at 11.55 p.m. on June 16.

The proceedings were held at Murray Barracks. Major H. B. Vernon, D.S.O., 3rd/15th Punjab Regiment, was president. The other members of the Court were Captain J. L. P. Macnair, Royal Artillery, and Lieut. F. M. V. Tregear, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieut. J. G. Shillington, Adjutant of the 2nd Batt. K.O.S.B.'s, prosecuted. Lieut. H. A. Kelly, K.O.S.B.'s, was the defending officer.

EVENTS AT MIDNIGHT.

Features of the case were that both sides called several witnesses and that "prisoner's friend" said that notice had not been given the defence of the prosecution's intention to put in certain papers as evidence. "Prisoner's friend" cross-examined the principal witness for the prosecution (the regimental provost sergeant) at considerable length.

Formal evidence as to detailing accused for duty with the night guard at Wellington Barracks (to mount at 4.45 p.m.) on June 16 was given by Lance-Corporal T. Higgs, who was acting orderly sergeant of "C" Company, 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers, on June 15.

Corporal E. Belfield, who was "C" Company's orderly sergeant on June 16, testified to mounting the guard at Wellington Barracks, accused being the Corporal in command of same. Accused was then sober. At 12.30 that night, witness took over the command of the guard at Wellington Barracks from Sgt. Gilliland. Witness saw accused at 12.45 a.m. in the guard detention room. "Accused was then sober," he added.

UNDER CLOSE ARREST.

Cross-examined by the defending officer, witness said that it took about twenty minutes to dress, put on his equipment and get down from Victoria Barracks to Wellington Barracks. It was possible that he might have arrived earlier than he had stated and, accordingly, had seen accused earlier. As witness was crossing the guard room to see accused, accused knocked at the door of the detention room from inside and witness thereupon opened the door when he saw accused standing there.

Sergeant J. Gilliland, regimental provost sergeant on the night of June 16, said that he visited Wellington Barracks at 11.55 p.m. in the course of duty. He saw accused asleep on a bed. He tried every way he knew to wake him, but failed. He slapped accused's face, lifted him up from the bed and dropped him down again. He then sent for Company-Sergeant Major Slattery who gave orders to put accused under close arrest for being drunk.

THE DEFENCE.

Witness also produced the "late pass list" which, he said, had been entered up by a bugler and not by accused as it should have. Witness knew the writing of the bugler from that of accused. The "list," it was explained, was that on which were put the names of men coming in at night who handed their passes to the commander of the guard.

ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE.

Lt. Kelly, intervening, observed that the defence had not been given notice of inclusion of the "list" nor was it included in the summary of evidence, he said. Accused was then allowed to examine the paper.

Continuing, Sgt. Gilliland said the accused was drunk when he, witness, arrived at the guard room. When he found the Corporal incapable of commanding the guard, witness took over, and

AL. SMITH STILL "WET."

REITERATES BELIEF. SAYS HE STILL FAVOURS AMENDING PROHIBITION RULES. SOME OPPOSITION.

New York, June 21. Governor Alfred Smith, of New York, who is by far the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, emphatically declared to-day that he had not altered his previously stated view that "there should be an amendment to the present prohibition provisions."

He reiterated his position on prohibition in answer to a query from newspapermen as to whether he had changed his views.

Anti-Smith Move.

Houston, Texas, June 21. An anti-Smith fight was revealed here to-day when Lynch Davidson, former lieutenant-governor of Texas, launched a campaign to prevent the nomination of Governor Smith as the Democratic presidential candidate because of his attitude toward prohibition. Davidson is head of the Texas delegation. —A. P.

then handed over to Cpl. Belfield at about 12.45 a.m. It was the commander of the guard's duty to initial the entries in the "late pass list."

In cross-examination, Sgt. Gilliland said that accused was awoken between midnight and 12.15 a.m. by having his boots and equipment removed. In addition to witness, Lt.-Sgt. Felts also tried to awaken accused, this being before the arrival of C.S.M. Slattery.

A question by Lt. Kelly led to a discussion as to its admissibility. It was finally put to witness that in view of certain circumstances revealed in evidence, were the efforts of Sgt. Gilliland to awaken the accused sufficiently strenuous or thorough?

FULLY DRESSED.

In answer to the President, Sgt. Gilliland said that accused could not have been ill. "When I questioned the guard, they said accused had been lying down for an hour." Lt. Kelly objected to this latter statement which, however, was not included in the evidence.

Company-Sergeant-Major R. Slattery stated that he was called to the guard room at Wellington Barracks at about 11.59 p.m. on June 16. There he saw accused lying on his bed with his equipment on and otherwise fully dressed.

A statement by this witness that accused had been asleep for an hour was not admitted on the ground of hearsay.

Witness looked at accused who smelt of liquor. Accused was drunk. Witness ordered his boots and equipment to be removed and his clothing to be loosened. Accused then got up; he swayed about as if he was dazed. Witness also looked at the "late pass list" which had not been marked up by the guard commander for over an hour.

Lance-Corporal J. Crawley, who was on regimental police duty with the provost sergeant on the night in question, gave corroborative evidence.

THE DEFENCE.

Accused elected to give evidence on oath. At 4.45 p.m. on June 16, he, as commander, mounted guard at Wellington Barracks. At 5.30 p.m. he posted his first sentry who was relieved at 7.30 p.m. The next sentry he relieved at 9.30 p.m. He turned the guard out for tattoo roll-call at 10 p.m. He relieved another sentry at 11.30 p.m. By the time he lay down in his bed it was about 11.45 a.m. and fell asleep. He woke up about midnight and was told by C.S.M. Slattery to go to the guard detention room.

All day long, he had been feeling bad, and was feverish.

Accused maintained that the "list" put in by the prosecution had no bearing on the case. He then went on to explain the working of these lists. He also denied the allegations by Sergeant Gilliland. He was not drunk. Case proceeding.

STABILISATION OF THE FRANC.

124.21 TO £ STERLING. M. POINCARÉ'S MEASURE APPROVED.

MAJORITY ASSURED.

Paris, Yesterday. The Council of Ministers has approved of M. Poincaré's measure for the legal stabilisation of the franc, after which the Premier tabled the Bill in blank in the Chamber.

The Finance Committee will report on it to the Chamber on June 25. The text of the Bill is now published but the all important figure of the gold weight of the new franc is left blank.

Thirteen Articles. The Bill for the legal stabilisation of the franc has thirteen articles. It provides that the forced currency established on August 5, 1914, shall be abolished.

The new franc will be of a fineness of nine hundred thousandths, and will consist of "blank" milligrammes of gold. The Bank of France must assure the convertibility of notes into gold, but is entitled to limit the exchange of gold for paper to an amount to be fixed by agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of France. The Bank shall maintain a gold reserve of bullion and coin at least equal to 55 per cent. of the total notes in circulation.

Minting of Fc. 100 gold pieces is authorised and Fc. 5 and Fc. 10 pieces will be minted to an amount not exceeding Frs. 3,000,000 to replace the existing notes.

The law prohibiting the export of gold and silver bullion or coin is repealed.

The Bill Parity.

Paris, Later. The Stabilisation Bill provides that the value of the new franc shall correspond to 124.21 to the £ sterling. The Bill provides that the franc is constituted of 65.5 milligrammes of gold of a fineness of nine hundred thousandths, parity 123.21 and dollar parity 25.52.

The Radical Socialist Party has decided to vote unanimously for the Franc Stabilisation Bill, which is thus sure to be carried by a large majority.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber has adopted the whole Stabilisation Bill by 32 votes to one with eight absences.

Bill Adopted in Toto.

Paris, Later. The Chamber adopted the whole of the Stabilisation Bill by 450 votes to 22.

Senate's Vote.

Paris, Later. The Senate passed the Stabilisation Bill by 256 votes to 3 without amendment. The stabilisation of the franc is therefore definite. —Reuter.

Other Matters.

In the Chamber the Reporter for the Commission for the stabilisation of the franc announced that the Government accepted the amendment for the withdrawal of the five franc silver coin and the minting of a twenty franc silver coin. M. Poincaré rejected a Socialist amendment for devoting two milliard francs for the initial endowment of an agricultural credit fund and the encouragement of the building of cheap houses on the ground that it would jeopardise the whole scheme.

The Chamber by 460 votes to 139 decided not to discuss a Socialist amendment in favour of a recalculation of the cash available in the Bank of France, which Poincaré made a question of confidence. —Reuter.

NEW P.S.

Mr. F. H. J. Trayes, B.A. (of the University of Hong Kong) is acting as Private Secretary to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

A commercial traveller, held up in Orkney by a storm, wired to his firm in Aberdeen, "Marooned by storm." Wire instructions.

They replied: "Start summer holidays as from yesterday."

THE "JERVIS BAY" INCIDENT.

GUARD ABOARD. STOWAWAYS NOW GIVING NO TROUBLE.

"SUFFOLK" CONTINUING.

London, Yesterday. Paris, Yesterday.

Mystification is renewed in London owing to a message from Colombo stating that a wireless message has been received from the oiler "Suffolk," "Cannot locate position of 'Jervis Bay.'" Try to intercept her by 10.30 to-night. Could "Suffolk" help locate and render possible assistance?"

The "Enterprise" has wireless

FROM RANGOON TO VINH BY AIR.

COMMERCIAL LINE. CONJUNCTION WITH LONDON-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

COMDT. GLAZE'S WORK.

Paris, Yesterday.

Commandant Glaze, who had been laying the foundations of a commercial airline from Rangoon to Vinh has arrived at Marseilles from the Far East.

The line will be run in conjunction with the British line from London to Australia.

London, Yesterday.

Paris, Yesterday.

Phone C. 22
FOR
CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING

Twenty-five words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Fully furnished Flat, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply P.O. Box 22.

TO LET.—From 1st July, semi-detached, fully furnished, 5-roomed House with tennis court and garage, Broadwood Road. Reply P.O. Box No. 22.

TO LET.—Rooms for offices with lift and modern conveniences in Rutton Building, No. 7 Duddell Street. Apply to H. Ruttonjee & Son, 15, Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Small Flat or Bungalow required, Hong Kong side. State location, rent, etc. Apply Box No. 557, c/o "China Mail."

TUITION GIVEN.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY accustomed to teaching, is willing to take on a few pupils for private lessons in English or Pianoforte. Two half hour lessons weekly. \$10.00 per month in either English or Pianoforte. Apply Box No. 556, c/o "China Mail."

MME. BARONELLI, ARTISTE.—School of dancing for children and adults in character, classical, exhibition, fox-trot and Charleston. Special Attention to stout Ladies who are desirous of regaining their youthful figure. Address—31, Ashley Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon. (Back of Star Theatre).

PRIVATE LESSONS in English and French; violin and piano; stenography and typewriting. Easy conditions. Apply to 6, Alma Villas, Kowloon.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates.

Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor. Terms moderate.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER—STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received. in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
(Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Froebel Higher
Certificate).

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3a, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

A REAL BARGAIN.

THE OLD ORIGINAL

CHEFOO STAMPS

UNUSED GENUINE SPECIMENS

\$2.00 per set of 6 stamps.

Cash must be sent with order to Box No. 519

s/o "China Mail".

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON
TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1928,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 7 Knutsford Terrace,
Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
On View from Monday, the 25th
June, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1928,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 2 Terres Building,
Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
On View from Tuesday, the 26th
June, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 19, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON
THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1928,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
on the premises
The Goods and Chattels of
The Imperial Cafe,
No. 60, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Comprising—

Tables, Chairs, Showcases, Ceiling
and Table Fans, Crockery, Cutlery,
Cooking Utensils, Table Linen, Glass Ware, Mirrors, etc.,
etc., and

A Quantity of
FURNITURE.
On View from Wednesday, the
27th June, 1928.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 23, 1928.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON
SATURDAY, the 30th June, 1928,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Steam Launch "CRANE" as
she now lies off Godown No. 4,
The Hong Kong & Kowloon
Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.

Particulars—

Tons, Registered .22.02
Length .65 Ft.
Breadth .18 Ft. 1 in.
Depth .8 Ft.
Draft .5 Ft. 3 ins.
I. H. P. .80
Speed .9 Knots.
Passengers .50

For Further Particulars and In-
spection Orders apply to the Un-
dersigned.

Terms—As Customary.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, June 25, 1928.

NOTICES.

THE KOWLOON FOOTBALL
CLUB DANCE.

ALL MEMBERS and their
friends cordially invited to
the above on 30th June; if weather
inclement, a whist-drive will be
held in the Club-House.
9 p.m. to 12 a.m.
Refreshments.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

Issue of 150,000 New Ordinary
Shares of \$10 Each, Credited
as Fully Paid Up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Register of Members
of the Company will be CLOSED
from 1st July, 1928, to the 10th
July, 1928, both days inclusive,
during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th June, 1928.

GRAND TATTOO.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ABOVE

MR. J. H. HUNT,
HON. GENERAL SECRETARY,
WILL ATTEND AT THE OFFICE
OF THE
"CHEER O", Y.M.C.A.,
CITY HALL,
Every Morning From 11 to 12
(Excepting Sundays).

EXQUISITE BEAUTY

and Splendor of the
Orient is stored in
Jade, clear as the
Lover's Eye, Amber,
Agate, Crystals, Ivory
and delicate
hand-carving. Work-
manship, once trea-
sures of nobility. We
take pleasure to show
lovers of beauty in
Hong Kong a new col-
lection of master-
pieces, just arrived
from Peking, the trea-
sure house of old
Cathay.

Inspection of our Jewel-
lery and Curios is cordially
invited.

SHIU HING WING,
49, Queen's Road Central.
Peking
Canton
11 Partze Hotung, 40 Po Wah St.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Re-
servoirs on June 1, 1928:CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL

1927 1928

Tytam L. L.

Tytam Byewash 2' 9" B L.

Tytam Intermediate L. L.

Tytam Tuk 3' 3" B 10' 7" B

Wong Nei Chung 3' 3" B L.

Pokfulam 3' 4" B L.

[Note: B denotes "Below Overflow";
A denotes "Above Overflow"; L denotes
"Level with Overflow."]

Storage in millions and Decimals
of gallons.

1927 1928

Tytam 1,924.89 684.80

Tytam Byewash 18.52 22.87

Tytam Intermediate 195.90 195.90

Tytam Tuk 1,419.00 1,711.15

Wong Nei Chung 262.24 80.84

Pokfulam 58.78 66.00

Total 2,103.24 1,870.56

Consumption of water in the City
and Hill District in millions and de-
cimals of gallons during the month of

May.

1927 1928

Consumption 295.70 238.39

Estimated population 411,920 422,240

Consumption per head

per day 28.1 17.3

Constant Supply in all Rider Main
Districts during May, 1927.

Intermittent supply in all Rider Main
Districts during May, 1928.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS
LEVEL

1927 1928

Kowloon Reservoir L. 0' 1" B

Shek Lai Pui Reservoir 7' 9" B 2' 6" B

Reception Reservoir L.

Storage of millions and decimals
of gallons.

1927 1928

Kowloon Reservoir 352.60 351.63

Shek Lai Pui Reservoir 71.00 106.02

Reception Reservoir 83.15

Total 424.00 490.60

Consumption of water in Kowloon
in millions and decimals of gallons
during the month of May.

1927 1928

Consumption 37.08 107.15

Estimated population 160,240 165,280

Consumption per head

per day 17.6 20.6

Full Supply in all districts during

May, 1927, and 1928.

The Government Analysts report

that the quality of the water is

satisfactory.

Total rainfall to May 31, 1927, 41.77

May 31, 1928 33.15

BRITISH INFANTRY.

REGIMENT TO RELIEVE
SITUATION.

NORTHERN SOLDIERS.

With the news of a projected
Japanese withdrawal of troops
from China comes further in-
dications of trouble in the Tong-
shan mining area.

Although extensive removals
on the part of the Japanese are
predicted it is understood there
will be no complete evacuation
until the Tsinan incident has been
settled.

In the Tongshan district the
malcontents, as previously report-
ed, are disbanded Northern
troops. Apprehension is felt by
the foreign population, which now
only comprise the men-folk en-
gaged in the mines, the women
and children having left for Chin-
wangtao earlier in the month.

30,000 Northerners, under a
threat to destroy the mines, are
said to have demanded, and ob-
tained, \$100,000 from the Chinese
Chamber of Commerce there.

A battalion of British infantry
has left Weihaiwei for Chinwang-
tao, presumably to guard the
mining area.

Japan's Intentions.

Peking, Saturday. Japanese official reports state
that serious trouble has broken out
at Tongshan where disorderly
northerners are demanding money
from the Chamber of Commerce.

There has been some looting and
burning, and the citizens are
burned and their inhabitants almost
exterminated, and of the poor
being tortured in the presence of
the well-to-do, as an intimation to
the latter of what would be done
to them if the money demanded
was not handed over.

On Tuesday, June 5, the exodus
began, and almost everyone got
away that could, including the offici-
als, post and telegraph office em-
ployees, as well as ordinary citi-
zens. The soldiers were out, pre-
sumably to withstand the approach-
ing marauders, but they kept at a
safe distance from them and on
Friday, June 8, they returned to
the city, but left almost immedi-
ately in the opposite direction from
which the bandits were approach-
ing. When these approached the
city early on the morning of Saturday,
June 9, they found it without
defenders, gates open, and almost
without inhabitants.

City Burned.

We have since heard that the
city has been burned. We have
met refugees who have told

N.Y.KLINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
£120, £112, £110, £102, £83, via San Francisco.
\$440, \$3420, via Japan and Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
KOREA MARU (Calls at Keelung) ... Tuesday, 26th June.
SHINYO MARU Tuesday, 10th July.
SIDERIA MARU Tuesday, 24th July.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
HARUNA MARU Saturday, 30th June.
KAMO MARU Saturday, 14th July.
KATORI MARU Saturday, 28th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 25th July.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 22nd August.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
GENOA MARU Wednesday, 27th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles.
Mexico & Panama.
GINYO MARU Thursday, 12th July.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU Thursday, 12th July.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TAKAOKA MARU Wednesday, 4th July.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Geneva, Marseilles.
DURBAN MARU Tuesday, 10th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
RANGOON MARU Saturday, 30th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 20th July.

SHANGAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
ATSUTA MARU Tuesday, 28th June.
MATSUYE MARU Tuesday, 28th June.
TOTTORI MARU (MoJ direct) ... Sunday, 1st July.
Cargo only.

Subject to alteration without notice.
For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU Wednesday, 11th July.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MANILA MARU Monday, 2nd July.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore & Colombo.
INDUS MARU Wednesday, 4th July.
DURIAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
PANAMA MARU Sunday, 8th July.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SHUNKO MARU Thursday, 5th July.
SEATTLE MARU Wednesday, 25th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan ports.
ARABIA MARU (From Shanghai) Monday, 2nd July.
MELBOURNE—Via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.
BURMA MARU Friday, 6th July.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
HAINAN, HUZHOU & PAKHOI
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAWAII MARU End of June.
JAPAN PORTS.
BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 7th July.
KEELUNG—Via SWATOW & AMOY Sunday, 24th June Noon.
KISHU MARU Sunday, 1st July Noon.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 1st July Noon.
TAKAO—Via SWATOW & AMOY Thursday, 28th June noon.
KOHOKU MARU Thursday, 7th July.
TAKAO & KEELUNG—Via BATAVIA MARU Saturday, 7th July.

For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090.

M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE.

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD M.F.C.
By COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY.
For PORTLAND via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

For MANILA, CEBU & DAVAO

All sailings subject to Change without notice.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Rail Overland Points in the U.S.A., also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Philadelphia, New York and Boston via Panama Intercoastal steamers.

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AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

Operated for
U. S. Shipping Board
By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

S.S. "WEST ISLIP" June 26
S.S. "WEST HENSHAW" July 14
For full information apply to
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
L. EVERETT, Inc.

SHIPPING SECTION.

FOR EMIGRANTS.

WHAT THE SHIPS MUST CARRY.

SUITABLE MEDICAL STORES.

In his capacity as Emigrant Officer, the Harbour Master announces that certain articles must be carried by ships before his certificates will be granted to carry Asiatic emigrants. These articles come under the description of "suitable medicines and medical stores... of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient in quantity to supply the emigrants on board during the intended voyage."

The scale of medicines is divided into three list of quantities one for a ship carrying not more than 500 adult emigrants, one for from 501 to 1,199 adults, and the other for 1,200 adults or over.

Disinfectant. Quantities of disinfectants are in two classes, namely, under 1,200 adults, and 1,200 adults or over, in the following quantities:

Disinfectant to be approved by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services: 16 gallons; 26 gallons; Chloride of lime: 42 lbs.; 50 lbs.; Sulphur for fumigation: 18 lbs.; 26 lbs.

Lint: 6 lbs.; 10 lbs.

Absorbent cotton wool: 6 lbs.; 10 lbs.

Comforts. There are thirty-two items under "instruments and appliances."

A complete amputating case of instruments, a pocket dressing case of instruments, a silver catheter and a set of tracheotomy instruments have to be carried only when the ship has a surgeon.

One set of midwifery instruments has to be carried when 300 female passengers are on board. Quantities of medical comforts are fixed in the same manner as disinfectants, the respective quantities being—

Condensed milk of approved quality: 20 half-lb. tins; 40 half-lb. tins.

Brandy: 1 gallon; 2 gallons.

Arrowroot: 7 lbs.; 14 lbs.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

INTERPRETATION OF JONES-WHITE SHIPPING LAW.

NEW TONNAGE.

Washington, Saturday. The United States Shipping Board has given an interpretation of an important feature of the Jones-White Merchant Shipping law measure which received the President's signature a month ago. It authorized an extensive replacement programme for the Government Merchant Marine and provided more liberal terms for ocean mail contracts.

The Board is of opinion that in order to secure mail contracts under the terms of the law shipping companies must undertake to construct the first ship within three years.—Reuter's American Service.

UPPER YANGTSE.

A.P.C.S. "TIENKWANG" FIRED UPON.

Wanhsein, Saturday.

General Yang Sen has not returned to Wanhsein but one of his generals has arrived as garrison commander.

Bands are reported to be active in Wanhsein, two banks having been robbed.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company's s.s. "Tienkwang" (British flag) has reported that she was fired on from Kueifu, which is about 100 miles above Ichang. The ship's complement returned the fire.—British Naval Wireless.

LIMERICK DOCK SCHEME.

Irish Ministry Refuses Sanction.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dublin, has definitely declined to approve of the Limerick dock extension scheme and railway link, for financial reasons.

In a communication to the harbour board, it is stated that, acting on an interim report from the Ports and Harbours Tribunal, it is not considered that the resources of the board are sufficient to finance the estimated cost of both schemes. This is a very great disappointment to the board, as well as to the corporation and the citizens generally, who were looking forward to both projects being undertaken immediately.

A special meeting of the harbour board is to be held to consider the Ministry's attitude, which is regarded as a serious breach of faith.

Cheung Tai, mistress of a passenger boat, was charged before Commander J. B. Newill, R.N., at the Marine Court on Saturday, with a breach of her licence by carrying cargo other than passengers' luggage. According to the police, a case of dried chickens, weighing about one cwt., was found on board when she was examined. A fine of \$5 was imposed, or, in default, five days' hard labour.

DRY DOCK.

Length 787 Feet.

Depth on Centre of 750 Feet.

SIR (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

THREE SLIPWAYS.

Capable of Handling Ships Up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

Capable of Handling Ships Up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand and Queensland Ports, and Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
MIRZAPORE	6,715	26th June 4 p.m.	Straits & Bombay.
NOVARA	6,889	30th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	10,019	21st July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
KASHMIR	7,058	28th July	Miles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
INTIDHERPORE	5,534	14th Aug.	Straits & Bombay.
RAJPUTANA	10,508	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
NALDEERA	10,688	1st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

*Cargo only.
Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TILAWA	10,006	27th June 2:30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	8,949	5th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	10th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,600	3rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKIWA	7,936	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Port Holland and omits Sandakan.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolanbagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indument offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NELORE	6,851	3rd July	Singapore, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHMIR	8,985	6th July	Singapore, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAIMA	10,000	11th July	Anno, Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
ARAFURA	8,600	10th July	Singapore, Moji, Osaka & Yokohama.
KIDDERPORE	5,834	14th July	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
TAKIWA	7,936	18th July	Anno, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yhamma.
ALMA	7,978	21st July	Anno, Moji & Kobe.
RAJPUTANA	10,568	25th July	Singapore, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
SANTHIA	7,754	28th July	Anno, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
KALYAN	9,144	3rd Aug.	Singapore, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,655	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,006	8th Aug.	Anno, Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
NALDEERA	10,688	12th Aug.	Shanghai.
KASHCAR	9,005	31st Aug.	Singapore, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundry.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passages Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C, HONG KONG. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

SS. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	29th June.
SS. "CITY OF OSAKA"	Via Suez Canal	18th July.
SS. "DARDANUS"	Via Suez Canal	27th July.
SS. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	10th Aug.
SS. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option. Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE & THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR
STRaits, COLOMBO,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"MIRZAPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about TUESDAY, the 25th June, 1928, at 5 p.m., taking Cargo for the above Ports.

SIKHS, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day of sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.**

Hong Kong, 25th June, 1928.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A. & M. LINE

From U.S.A.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF BEDFORD"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 27th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 4th July, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10:45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Hong Kong, 22nd June, 1928.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENVRACKIE".

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 11th proxima, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, 20th June, 1928.

THE "RANPURA."

Many Hong Kong residents left for "Home" by the P. & O. s.s. "Ranpura." Among those noticed on board were—

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Captain and Mrs. S. Bell Smith, Mrs. S. A. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bridger, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Carothers, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Creighton, Dr. R. H. Crossfield, Surgeon Comdr. F. E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. W. J. Grantham, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jougin, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. May, Det. Sgt. D. G. MacDonald, the Rev. and Mrs. O. W. McMillen, Mr. E. B. Moreton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nisbet, Captain S. C. Henry, Mrs. R. R. Bozburgh, Mr. F. S. Samways, Sir Victor Sasso, Mr. W. C. Simpson, Lt. J. D. Welch (King's Own Scottish Borderers).

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundry.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further Information, Passages Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

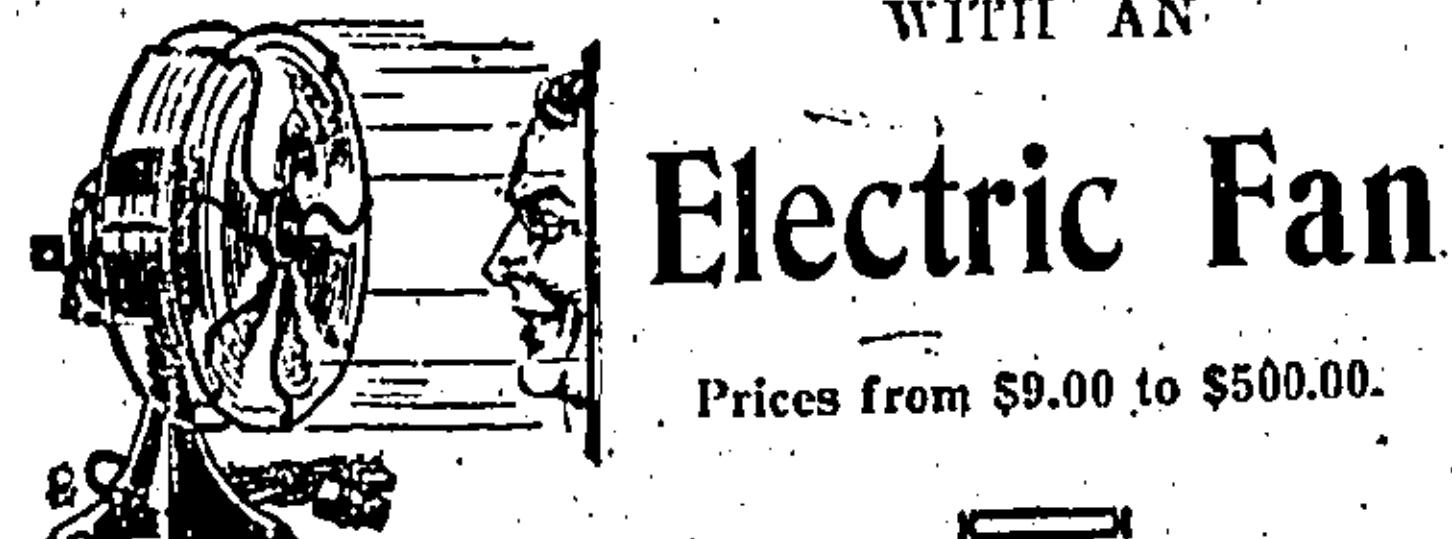
WATSON'S
E
WHISKY

DISTILLED, BLENDED
and
BOTTLED in SCOTLAND

A Skilful blend of the finest matured Highland Whiskies. The happy result of long years of experience in distilling and blending; with a fine flavour that cannot fail to assure appreciation from the most discriminating palate.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Alexandra Building. Phone C. 616.

BLOW THE HEAT AWAY



Electric Fan

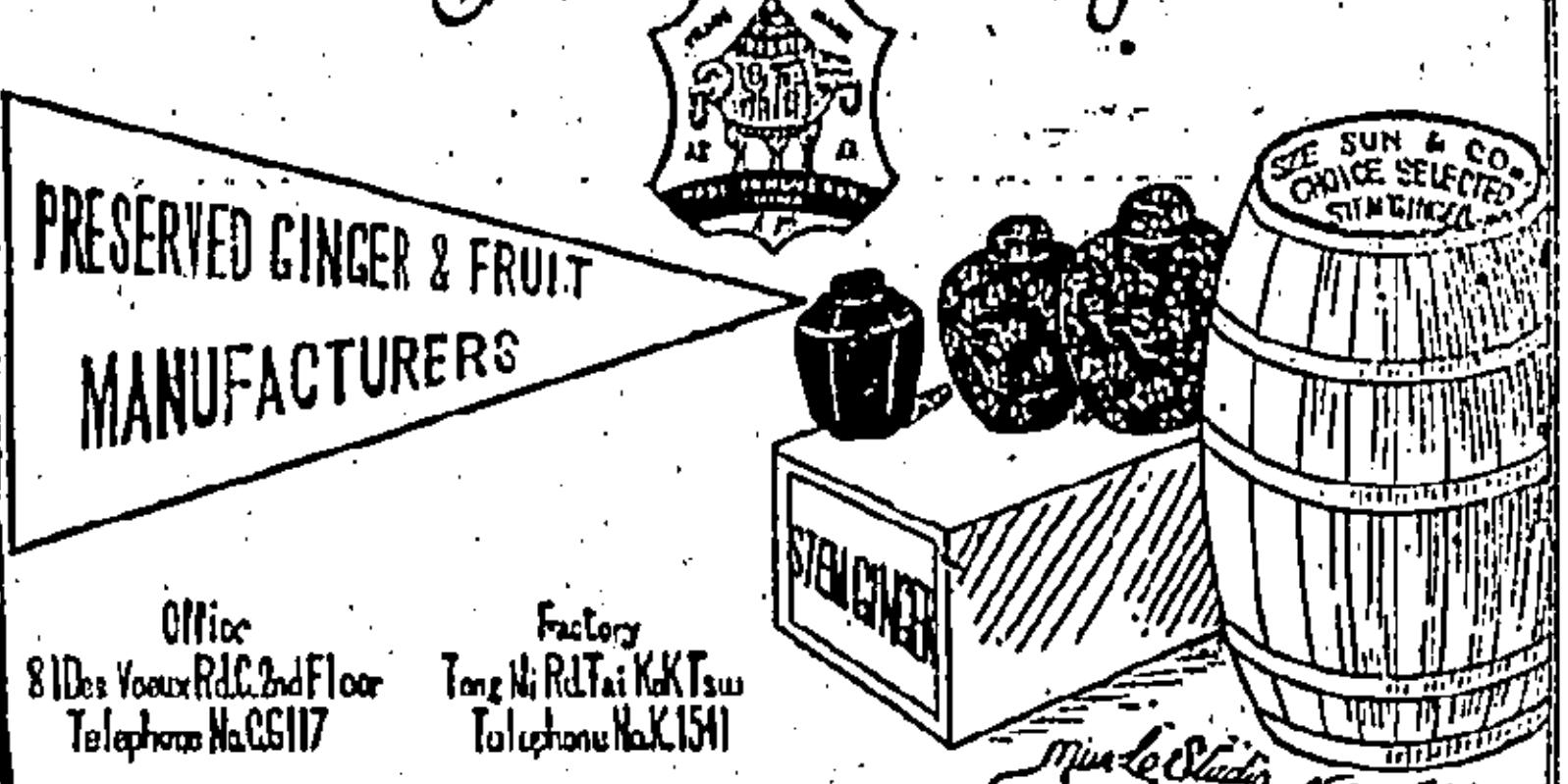
Prices from \$9.00 to \$500.00.

BUY ONE TO-DAY

WAH MEI ELECTRIC CO.

135, Des Voeux Rd. C. Tel. C. 3792.

Sze Sun & Co.



GET WELL IN SIMPLE WAY.

The Poo On Chinese Herbs have cured thousands:—Catarrh; Indigestion; Gastritis; Dropsy; Diabetes; Rheumatism; Bronchitis; Insomnia; Skin Diseases; and Constipation.

Yee Foo Lun, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director. Entrance: 66 Queen's Road, Central. Tel. C. 5009.

L'IMPERATOR
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Have been proved to be
the best, the most powerful and the most
effective extant

At the convincing demonstration
held at the Fire Brigade Station
on the 18th June 1928.

Guaranteed for Ten Years against
explosion and agglomeration.

Automatic in Action—Easiest to Operate.

Full particulars from:—

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

Phone C. 4406. Hank of Canton Building, Hong Kong.

WHITEAWAYS
"DOLLAR DAYS"
EVERY
DAY THIS WEEK
COMBINED
WITH A REDUCTION
OF
10% OFF
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
EVERY
DEPARTMENT INCLUDED

JUNE 25th TO JUNE 30th

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

The China Mail

(Every evening except Sunday. Annual subscription, excluding postage abroad, H.K. \$36, payable in advance. Local delivery free.)

Overland China Mail.

(The weekly edition of the "China Mail." Annual subscription, H.K. \$18 including postage \$15, payable in advance.)

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Hong Kong, Monday, June 25, 1928.

THE TONGSHAN INCIDENT.

It was hardly to be expected that the Northern Army's retreat would be carried out without some incident occurring of a more or less serious nature. Soldiers in such circumstances, particularly when, as is the case in China, they are by no means conspicuous for discipline, are never inclined to be over-gentle when they wish to get their own way. And that often happens on such occasions. It was doubtless a bitter pill for the Fengtienese to trek homewards after all those many months in Chihli during which time they occasionally had good reason to believe that the realisation of the ambition of their "lord and master," Chang Tso-lin, would inevitably lead to much improved conditions for his army, individually and collectively. At worst, they were, for the most part, probably having quite a pleasant time in Chihli and Shantung until Shansi's "Model Governor" definitely decided that his interests would be best served by throwing in his lot with the Southerners. That was virtually the beginning of the end so far as concerned the rosy hopes of the Fengtienese troops.

The news that has reached us since these warriors at last found it necessary to pack up and leave Peking has been of the scariest but, as stated, it is very probable that in their trek north-eastwards they, very literally, made their presence felt. Tongshan, with its general prosperity caused by the flourishing and splendidly conducted coal mines owned by the Kailan Mining Administration, was sure to appeal, like magnet to a mineral, to soldiers passing through in re-

treat; and matters must have been made very much worse—certainly for the unfortunate inhabitants—by the fact that by the time Tongshan was reached a large number of the Northern Army seems to have been practically in a state of mutiny. The reports, so far, have been much too meagre to enable us to know precisely what happened. By the fact that the British authorities have found it necessary to despatch a battalion of infantry, fully equipped it would be observed, to guard the mines, it is evident that this valuable property must have been and probably continues to have been—and probably continues to be—seriously menaced. One of the Reuter telegrams states that disorderly soldiers—30,000 are mentioned—demanded \$100,000 from the local Chamber of Commerce, and threatened, in the event of refusal, to destroy the mines. Evidently the Chamber very wisely concluded that discretion would be the better part of valour, and paid up.

It is, however, deplorable that such menaces had to be complied with; and they certainly would not have been successful had foreign soldiers been at hand. It is, unfortunately, that the American infantry which until recently were in Tongshan or its vicinity were withdrawn some little time ago, and it seems equally regrettable that, in the circumstances and particularly in view of the fact that the lives of the many foreigners at Tongshan and the considerable amount of foreign property there were almost certain to be jeopardised, that every precaution was not taken to guard against such an eventuality, as has happened. Tongshan should not have been left without foreign troops when once it was known that the Fengtienese intended to evacuate Peking. The result has been that \$1,000,000 have had to be handed over to the marauders, and it is not yet known what happened before that regrettable step had to be taken. Very probably both foreign life and property were very much at the mercy of the hordes of desperadoes, who seem to have been permitted by their officers to do just as they pleased. The whole affair makes very unpleasant reading matter for foreigners in the Far East as elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that adequate redress will be insisted upon at the earliest possible time.

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ministration, was sure to appeal, like magnet to a mineral, to soldiers passing through in re-

A motor bus suddenly caught fire last night at the Star Ferry Kowloon Wharf. Fortunately, no one was hurt and the fire was promptly put out.

While painting the front wall of No. 49, Das Vaux-road Central, a man accidentally fell from a ladder. He sustained injuries that necessitated his removal to hospital.

A Chinese named Tang For, 19 years of age and living at Ma Wah village, was drowned when attempting to cross a bridge. His body was removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

A Spanish leather wallet, stamped "Kings," was reported to the police as stolen yesterday evening from one of the cubicles, in the matshed on the North Point bathing beach.

A Chinese passenger jumped overboard of the s.s. "Kinshan" on the morning of June 23, when the vessel was en route to Canton. The would-be suicide was, however, dragged out of the water and taken on to Canton.

A small fire broke out at 11.20 a.m. yesterday, on the roof of the Wing Hing Hong Godown, at Connaught-road West. It is believed that the tar stored on the roof caught fire. It was extinguished before the fire brigade arrived.

Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd. announce that the new twin screw motor vessel, "Greystoke Castle," is expected here to-morrow. On Wednesday Capt. R. L. Hughes will be at home on board from 4 p.m. to receive friends of the Company.

For trafficking 13 taels of opium, a ticket collector of the Yaumau ferry was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. The defendant, who admitted the charge, was fined \$1,000 or, in default, 4 months' hard labour.

The police have received a report from the occupants of No. 19, Old Bailey, ground floor, that some time between 3 and 6 a.m. yesterday, a thief entered the premises and stole two platinum wrist watches and a quantity of clothing, worth \$142.

Chan Kin, a coolie working with the Dairy Farm at Wyndham-street, reported that at 4 p.m. on June 23, a man named Lam Wei obtained \$11 from him under the pretence that a relative of complainant's had died and that money was needed to buy a coffin.

Lo Kan, 30 years of age, a widow, who resides in an unoccupied match at Lung Chow Chang, is suffering from a cut wound on the head, the eyebrow and on the right cheek, reported to have been inflicted by a Chinese who tried to force her to join a society.

Sounding four blasts on her siren as she entered the harbour on Saturday night, the s.s. "Fatshan" caused quite a sensation on the waterfront, as four blasts are recognised as a signal for assistance. A police launch immediately put off to the river boat. When officers boarded the "Fatshan," it was found that the cause of the alarm was that one of the Indian guards was understood to have been giving trouble while under the influence of liquor. He was taken ashore in the police launch.

Peking, Yesterday.

Reuter has been authoritatively informed that it has been decided to despatch British troops to Tongshan immediately for the protection of the lives and property of British and foreign employees of the Kailan Mining Administration. This measure, which it had been hoped to avoid, has now been forced on the British authorities by the action of the senior officer of the Northern forces in demanding money from the Tongshan Chamber of Commerce under pain of turning loose his soldiers on the town. As soon as the menace to life and property is over, the British troops will immediately withdraw.

Tientsin, Yesterday.

The situation in Tongshan is quiet. The Beds and Herts. Regt. arrived this afternoon from Weihaiwei.

The Nationalists.

Peking, Yesterday.

The vernacular papers state that General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi intends shortly to return to Taiyuanfu "for a rest." Many are of the opinion that he is disappointed because the Nanking Government has not recognised his appointments to various posts, but has put in its own nominees.

The delegate of the Sinkiang tuman, Yang Tseng-hsin, after a long stay in Nanking is leaving for Sinkiang. It is expected that the Nationalist flag will shortly be hoisted at Sinkiang.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Marshal Chang Kai-shek left for Nanking on Friday night.

[Earlier developments are reported on page 3.]

HOW HE FOUND THE CHICKENS.

When a young Chinese was on Saturday charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy with trespassing on military grounds at Lyemoon, a Chinese offered the explanation that he was on a walking expedition to Macao and had lost his way!

When the police went to the barracks, following a summons by the military authorities, they found the accused locked up in the cook's room.

It was alleged that while

thero the accused had stolen \$2

from the pocket of the cook's coat.

For trespassing, the accused was

fined \$5 for seven days, while for

stealing the \$2 from the cook, he

was sentenced to three weeks' hard

labour.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

When a young Chinese was on Saturday charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy on Saturday with the unlawful possession of five chickens, he said that when he awoke after sleeping the night on the reclamation at Poyia East, he found the chickens in a basket, close to his sleeping place. As there was no one in the vicinity to claim the chickens, he took possession of them. Sentence of 14 days' hard labour was passed.

In Carlisle's historical pageant

railwaymen will be the Roman soldiers

and men of the Border Regt.

and the Picts.

A seaplane slipway is to be constructed at Kowloon City and reclamation work is to be put in hand at the Kai Tak Air Port in Kowloon City.

TROUBLE IN NORTH.

DEFEATED HORDES MENACE THE MINES.

WEEK-END DEVELOPMENTS.

Tientsin, Saturday. It is believed that 400 men of the East Yorkshire Regiment now in Tientsin are also going to Tongshan. Reuter.

Northerners' Threat.

Tongshan, Saturday.

The situation has become worse by reason of the actions of General Chang Tsung-chang's representative, who has threatened to give the area over to his troops if an indemnity is not paid him by the Chinese merchants.

Chinese armoured trains are reported to be patrolling in the Lutai, Tongshan and Kuey areas.

It is possible that a Nationalist attack will be directed towards Tongshan and Lanchow.

British Naval Wireless.

Situation Easier.

Tientsin, Saturday. The situation is slightly easier in view of the payment by the Chamber of Commerce but it is still regarded as serious and full of possibilities.

It transpires that the ultimatum from the Shantung hordes gave the Chamber of Commerce no option, in view of the impossibility of rushing a protective force to the scene, and the attitude of the soldiery.

Last night the situation was tense owing to squabbles between the soldiery regarding a division of the spoils and it is reported that an armed guard was placed on the money throughout the night. It is also said that a new demand will be made to-day.

The next crisis will be the feeding of the residents in view of the difficulty of transport and in view of the fact that the vicinity is saddled with so many troops.

Foreigners in the district number about fifty, the majority of them being British. The women and children evacuated to Ching-wa-tao early in June and the American force was withdrawn at the same time to Tientsin.

Rumours of looting in the district have not been confirmed, but it is regarded as most likely that looting has taken place.

The foreign authorities have already wired to General Chang Tsung-chang placing on him entire responsibility for any incidents at Tongshan.

Reuter.

British Protection.

Peking, Yesterday.

Reuter has been authoritatively informed that it has been decided to despatch British troops to Tongshan immediately for the protection of the lives and property of British and foreign employees of the Kailan Mining Administration. This measure, which it had been hoped to avoid, has now been forced on the British authorities by the action of the senior officer of the Northern forces in demanding money from the Tongshan Chamber of Commerce under pain of turning loose his soldiers on the town. As soon as the menace to life and property is over, the British troops will immediately withdraw.

Tientsin, Yesterday.

The situation in Tongshan is quiet. The Beds and Herts. Regt. arrived this afternoon from Weihaiwei.

The Nationalists.

Peking, Yesterday.

The vernacular papers state that General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi intends shortly to return to Taiyuanfu "for a rest." Many are of the opinion that he is disappointed because the Nanking Government has not recognised his appointments to various posts, but has put in its own nominees.

The delegate of the Sinkiang tuman, Yang Tseng-hsin, after a long stay in Nanking is leaving for Sinkiang. It is expected that the Nationalist flag will shortly be hoisted at Sinkiang.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Marshal Chang Kai-shek left for Nanking on Friday night.

[Earlier developments are reported on page 3.]

HOW HE FOUND THE CHICKENS.

TELL-TALE SKIRT.

A BURGLAR'S HAUL IN COURT.

NIGHT ARREST BY CHINESE.

On Wednesday night a burglary was committed in flat at No. 17, Hollywood-road, when the thief got away with some property which included a pink embroidered brocade skirt trimmed with silver tassels, of the kind worn by Chinese ladies on ceremonial occasions.

At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Wun Pao-chu, who lives on the first floor of No. 9, Old Bailey, was returning home when he observed a Chinese man behaving in a suspicious manner in the doorway of No. 5, Old Bailey. Mr. Wun seized the man and, on searching him, found a pink embroidered brocade skirt trimmed with silver tassels tied to the suspect's waist, and kept in place by the man's girdle.

Mr. Wun, then examined the place where the suspect was caught, and found stuck between the double door of No. 5, Old Bailey a curved length of stout wire, filed to a point at one end and looped at the other.

Larceny Squad at Work.

Mr. Wun immediately raised the alarm and held on to his captive until the police arrived and took the man into custody.

Later on Thursday morning, the victims of the Hollywood-road burglary went to Police Headquarters and reported their loss. Amongst the property reported as missing was mentioned the skirt described.

The mind of Detective Sergeant Flattery, in charge of the "Larceny Squad," immediately went back to the skirt of similar description which was brought in earlier in the morning together with the would-be Old Bailey burglar. That skirt had puzzled the investigators, as the people living at No. 5, Old Bailey had denied that the skirt was their property, whilst the prisoner had given the vague information that he had picked the skirt up in the streets.

Five Charges.

Realising immediately that there was a possibility that the man in custody had been responsible for the Hollywood-road burglary, and that the skirt might be the connecting link, Sergeant Flattery produced the skirt found on the prisoner by Mr. Wun, and showed it to the victims of the Hollywood-road burglary, who immediately identified it.

The result was that the prisoner was faced with five charges; as follows:

- (1) burglary at No. 17, Hollywood-road;
- (2) larceny of the skirt;
- (3) receiving stolen property;
- (4) attempted burglary at No. 5, Old Bailey; and
- (5) unlawful possession of the wire, an implement which could be used for an unlawful purpose.

The case was heard by Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, when evidence of finding the accused in the doorway of No. 5, Old Bailey was given by Mr. Wun, whilst two Chinese women from No. 17, Hollywood-road, identified the skirt (produced in Court) found on the accused as part of the booty carried away by a burglar who entered their flat on Wednesday night.

His Best Explanation.

The accused denied that he had broken into No. 17, Hollywood-road, and said that he picked the skirt up in a side street off Caine-road at 4 p.m. on Wednesday. He also denied that he had attempted to break into No. 5, Old Bailey. Explaining his presence in the doorway of the house, accused said that he had gone there to examine the skirt by the light of the electric lamp which was burning in the doorway.

Referring to the wire found by Mr. Wun stuck between the double doors, the accused said that he did not know how the wire came to be there. It certainly had never been in his possession.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused's claim that he had picked the skirt up in the street was nonsense, and asked the prisoner if his explanation of his presence in the doorway of No. 5, Old Bailey, was the best excuse that he could think of—that he was examining the skirt twelve hours after he was supposed to have picked it up.

Accused replied that it was.

Mr. Wun Committed.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of burglary at No. 17, Hollywood-road, and attempted burglary at No. 5, Old Bailey, and passed sentence of three months' hard labour on each charge, the terms to run consecutively.

The alternative charges of larceny of the skirt and receiving stolen property were not proceeded with. With regard to the charge of possession of the wire for an unlawful purpose, as Mr. Wun had stated in the witness box that he did not actually see

WINCH TROUBLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

put into a new book with his name written on it for the purpose of his claim. Mr. Lo said that the binding of the book was curious, and it contained thirteen pages.

This the plaintiff indignantly denied. It invited Mr. Lo to buy a new delivery book and examine the binding and also see for himself if it were not a fact that all delivery books contain thirteen pages.

In the course of further examination, the plaintiff admitted that he had killed the defendants for the winch in the name of the Wing Tai firm. He said that at the time the Wing Tai firm was in existence, and as he was the Wing Tai firm, he did not see why he should not use that name.

WHY HE CLOSED.

Further questioned by Mr. Lo, plaintiff admitted that he closed the Wing Tai firm because he had used its chop to guarantee a man who is now dead.

Mr. Lo: The firm was heavily involved and had to close?—Yes.

And Tang Ling conveniently disappeared to avoid liabilities?—No, I still use that name sometimes.

Plaintiff also admitted that the Kwong Chi firm had been already brought in against the Wing Tai firm and Tang Ling for \$1,020 and costs and tax amounting to \$131.

Mr. Lo: That has not been satisfied?

Mr. Russ said that he did not see how all this had any bearing on the case. The fact that the plaintiff was hard up was no reason for the defendants to avoid meeting their own liabilities.

Mr. Lo said that what he wished to show was that the plaintiff had been a fraud all along, and explained that the winch which was sold to the defendants had been used by the plaintiff as security for a loan.

WINCH DELIVERED.

Mr. Russ said that the winch had been delivered to the defendants and if they wanted to use it they must pay for it. He did not see how they were concerned with what was done with the winch before it came into their possession.

The defendants, he said, against whom judgment by default had been given at a previous hearing of the plaintiff's claim had had that set aside, and now came to Court and made allegations to avoid meeting their liabilities.

Court Pleasantries.

This career of vice outside the palace walls was bad enough; even more compromising were the King's "practical jokes" at Court:

An elderly bishop, leaving the audience chamber one day, received a large lump of cake at the back of his head and smilingly acknowledged receipt of this insult to his cloth; a very high-born lady got her cup of hot tea knocked full in her face as she was drinking it at one of the King's receptions; a foreign Minister, leaving the Palace after a solemn audience, had his immaculate Court dress ruined by a goblet of wine which the King, with unerring aim, threw at him from one of the windows.

"The obvious curb for such conduct, thought the Ministers, was marriage. For bride choice fell upon Caroline Matilda, the fifteen-year-old sister of George III. She was rushed to Copenhagen. For a while this remedy appeared successful, for Christian conceived a violent passion for his child-wife, and the royal orgies were suspended. Unfortunately, however, the Queen had been entrusted to a lady-in-waiting, Mme. von Plessen, whose advice proved fatal. She counselled the Queen to fire Christian's ardour by repelling his advances, repelling but slowly. The King waxed furious at this treatment. Avenging himself upon Mme. von Plessen by driving her out of Copenhagen in a sledge and tipping her into a snow-drift, he plunged again into a plot of debauchery.

Catherine-of-the-Galets.

Into his old gang of rakes he now enlisted a notorious cocotte nicknamed Catherine-of-the-Galets on account of her former employment in the galet-making trade. "The King and Catherine, at the head of their gang, cleared out" dozens of houses whose inmates had ventured to make remarks about Catherine's behaviour. Windows and doors were smashed, furniture hurled into the streets, and the women unmercifully beaten, but their cries for help were politely ignored by the police, who had strict orders not to interfere with the King's amusements. On such occasions Christian was, of course, hopelessly drunk, and usually came direct from Catherine's house, where he now spent the best part of his time.

"I say deliriously," he added, "that in my judgment we should be all the better and stronger in England if we had fewer churches, fewer clergymen, and fewer services in very many cases."

TOO MANY CLERGY.

ARCHDEACON WANTS FEWER CHURCHES.

The Archdeacon of Surrey (the Ven. L. E. Blackburne), addressing the Guildford Religious Conference on the religious need of British people abroad, said that 250 more clergy were wanted over-seas, and it was foolish for anyone at home to say that they could not be spared.

"I say deliriously," he added, "that in my judgment we should be all the better and stronger in England if we had fewer churches, fewer clergymen, and fewer services in very many cases."

the accused manipulating the wire when he approached him, Mr. Lindsell decided to give the accused the benefit of the doubt.

After the case, his Worship

A ROYAL HOOLIGAN.

STORY OF CHRISTIAN VII OF DENMARK.

COURT PROFLIGACY.

The profligacy of the Courts of eighteenth-century Europe is proverbial. Yet not even George II—nor even Catherine the Great—nor William of Baden, so aptly dubbed "The Sultan of Carlsruhe"—nor the Saxon Augustus the Strong, with his two hundred "ladies-in-waiting" and his three hundred and fifty illegitimate children—nor even Louis XV, at gilded Versailles—plunged into such dizzy depths of folly as Mr. P. Norr depicts in "The Court of Christian VII of Denmark" (Hurst and Blackett, 18s.).

The Danish Court out-Heroded its absolute contemporaries, and what a picture it presents! A pigmy King, driven half-wit by dissipation; a girl-queen, driven adulteress by her husband's folly; behind them the sinister shadow of the upstart Minister Struensee (the very counterpart of Feuchtwanger's Jew Suss), a tyrant beloved by the Queen, feared by the King, hated by the mob; the end—Tragedy.

A CRUEL TRAINING.

The education of Christian VII. has been described as the most revolting in history. From childhood he was treated with cruelty, flogged by his tutor until he had fits, pinched and kicked in church to keep his attention from flagging, beaten unmercifully if he could not repeat the sermon afterwards;

whilst from his undesirable associates he learned little but the love of licentiousness and a thirst for dissipation. When barely seventeen he was proclaimed King, thus passing straight from schoolroom and birch-rod to throne and sceptre. The fruits of his training became immediately apparent, for, freed from restraint, Christian emerged as leader of a riotous gang who terrorised the citizens of Copenhagen. He and his cronies "visited houses of ill-repute and got drunk in the lowest beer-houses, attacked everybody within reach in the streets, watchmen and civilians, and frequently got the worst of it. On many occasions the King was arrested by watchmen who failed to penetrate the young autocrat's disguise, and in consequence the Director of Police became so nervous that he issued orders not to arrest anybody at all in future for participating in street fights."

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An elderly bishop, leaving the audience chamber one day, received a large lump of cake at the back of his head and smilingly acknowledged receipt of this insult to his cloth; a very high-born lady got her cup of hot tea knocked full in her face as she was drinking it at one of the King's receptions; a foreign Minister, leaving the Palace after a solemn audience, had his immaculate Court dress ruined by a goblet of wine which the King, with unerring aim, threw at him from one of the windows.

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After the case, his Worship

\$100,000 FILM DEAL.

U.S. BUYS 12 MORE BRITISH PICTURES.

A CHANGED INDUSTRY.

A big deal for the distribution throughout the United States of the whole 1927 output of films produced at the Elstree, Hertfordshire, studios by British International Pictures, Ltd., was recently completed.

The films—twelve—concerned include "The Ring," "Poppies of Flanders," "The Farmer's Wife," "Tommy Atkins," "Moulin Rouge," "Champagne," and "Tessa," and have been acquired for the United States by Mr. J. D. Williams' concern, United Motion Picture Producers, for \$100,000 cash on account of percentage on bookings.

As British International's film "A Little Bit of Fluff" has already brought in £50,000 on account of American bookings, from Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, this one firm receives £150,000 for the American market on 13 films alone.

This deal is but one of many far-reaching events which have, since the introduction of the Cinematograph Films Act last year, entirely changed the whole British film industry.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

An exhilarating comedy featuring the popular British boxer-star Reginald Denny, in the chief role of "Good Morning Judge," is being screened at the Queen's Theatre, which has now entirely changed the standard of Denny's previous comedies. It features Mary Nolan as heroine, while Otis Harlan, playing as Jerry, is one of the main characters contributing to the fun of the piece. Other noted players are included in a strong cast.

To be near the girl he loves Reginald poses as a criminal and the complications and amusing situations which set in grip the interest of the audience. The picture is quite up to the standard of Denny's previous comedies. It features Mary Nolan as heroine, while Otis Harlan, playing as Jerry, is one of the main characters contributing to the fun of the piece. Other noted players are included in a strong cast.

Added to the chief attraction of "Good Morning Judge" is a splendid reel of "Local News" showing among other features the Dragon Boat race. The opening of the Hong Kong Baseball League is also plaidly pictured.

Spendifd Dancing:

Judging by the round of applause which greeted each item of a splendid and varied entertainment, Cherie Valentine and Tomasa Birdwell have both made a tremendous "hit" with the Hong Kong public. They were deservedly applauded for their six items, opening their programme with "Peacock Dance" (Miss C. Valentine).

Modern and classical dances were all well-received. Special mention must be made of the "Vision of Salome," "Fiesta Espanol" and "The Black Bottom."

Dancing only at the 9.20 performances, a complete change of programme will be made on Wednesday.

MEETINGS.

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "Good Morning Judge," at 9.20 p.m. the juvenile dancers, Cherie Valentine and Tomasa Birdwell.

To-day—Star Theatre; "On Ze Boulevard."

To-day—World Theatre; "Millionaires."

June 27-30—Queen's Theatre; "Twelve Miles Out."

June 26-27—World Theatre; "Exit Smiling."

June 26-27—Star Theatre; "A Woman's Woman."

June 28-30—World Theatre; "The Beloved Rogue."

June 28-30—Star Theatre; "The Canadian."

June 30—Kowloon Football Club dance, 9 p.m. to midnight.

Lammer's Auctions.

June 26—At 7, Knutsford-terrace, Kimberley-rd, Kowloon, household furniture, 11 a.m.

June 27—At 2, Torres-bridge, Kimberley-rd, Kowloon, the goods and chattels of the Imperial Café, 11 a.m.

June 30—At Sales Room, Dundell-st, Steam Launch "Crane," noon.

MEETINGS.

To-day—The Annual General Meeting of the H.K. Polo Club at the Club Pavilion (weather permitting) at 5.30 p.m.

June 26—Theosophical Society annual election meeting, 6 p.m.

June 27—General Meeting of Hong Kong Philharmonic Society at Messrs. Jardine's Board Room, 5.30 p.m.

June 28—Annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society, in Messrs. Jardine's board room, 5.30 p.m.

June 28—Confirmatory meeting of Wm. Powell, Ltd., 12.15 p.m.

July 14—Meeting of Creditors of the Yuen Un Company, Ltd., at 6, Des Voeux-road, C.I., noon.

All the fourteen seats were occupied by women in an air liner which arrived at Croydon from Paris the other day.

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CROMWELL.

LORD PROTECTOR IN A NEW
LIGHT.

[By Herbert Vivian.]

This article has been compiled from papers in Continental archives by the well-known historian.

Elizabeth Bourchier, Cromwell's wife, had been attracted in the first instance by Oliver's ambitious temper, and all the wooing had been on her side. In his youthful intercourse with rustic maidens in the Fens he had been wont, as Heath tells, to "ravish a kiss or some lower satisfaction from them," and he must have felt like a fish out of water when found himself in a City

Court as Lord Keeper but retaining that of the masses by his Protestant views. Now, Mrs. Cromwell had been a great friend of his favourite niece during their school-days. Good news, the girl was now living at the Deenery and delighted to see her old friend, eager to do anything she could for her or her husband. And Mrs. Cromwell remembered that her marriage settlement had been signed "Oliver Cromwell alias Williams"; so she impressed upon him the wisdom of claiming a relationship with his namesake (Cromwell's great-grandfather was a Jew named Robert Williams). An interview was soon arranged, and Oliver Cromwell, alias Williams, pulled out his family tree, found no difficulty in persuading Bishop Williams that they must be kinsmen. His lordship was most gracious, insisted on Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell staying to dinner, toasted them both as cousins in a glass of his oldest wine.

Mrs. Cromwell and the Bishop. "Now I have found you, my dear cousin," he said to Oliver, "I am loth to let you go, but as you have made up your plans, I will give you letters to the King of Sweden and the Prince of Orange; when you return I must see what I can do to further your interests."

The fact was that the Bishop was delighted to speed Oliver on his way, for he had conceived a passion for Mrs. Cromwell at first sight. Though she had had so many children, she was still young, or at least of that age which many deem a young married woman's prime, active, sprightly, full of fascinating wiles, and quite without scruples. According to Leti, she remained in London all through her husband's absence, and the Bishop paid her many visits, keeping them very secret to avoid scandal. And the friendship lasted, with Oliver's approval, till the time of the Bishop's disgrace.

Dangerous Rival's Wife.

All she thought about was getting on in the world, and she never allowed anything so petty as jealousy to interfere with her plans. Indeed, she actively encouraged her husband's intrigue with Mrs. Lambert, the wife of his most dangerous rival, while Cromwell may have been actuated rather by diplomacy than passion in the affair.

She had no success in keeping him from wine and women friends when they settled at Huntington, but she usually had her way in other matters through her superior craft. A foreign historian, Nicholas Conneau Pappadopulo, in "Historia Gymnasi Patavina," says he owed his "throne" to his wife, "always governing by or through her," and he profited more than once by his complacency in her intrigues.

Missed by the Historians.

An instance occurred in 1632, when he attempted to go and fight for Gustavus Adolphus. It is odd how that journey has escaped the historians. By pure coincidence, Carlyle wrote of this period apropos de boute. "While Oliver Cromwell walked peacefully intent on cattle-husbandry that winter day on the grassy banks of the Ouse at St. Ives, Gustavus Adolphus, shot through the back, was sinking from his horse in the battle-storm far off." As a matter of fact, while Gustavus Adolphus was falling, Cromwell had already reached The Hague on his way to the front. Gregorio Leti, the author of an Italian Life of Cromwell in 1694, is the only person to tell us it.

He provides an historical scoop. Far from being "intent on cattle-husbandry," at this period of his life Cromwell was wondering whether to go and seek his fortunes in New England. This black Ouse was really beyond endurance! Melancholia and hypochondria were his portion. Wild dreams, visions, voices, had already begun to haunt his dark and distracted mind.

Poverty and Anxiety.

The pinch of poverty troubled him too, and another anxiety spurred on his desire to depart. "This great fecundity of his wife," says blunt Leti, "was far from pleasing him, for he foresaw that he would soon have more children than he could afford to bring up. Consider the ceaseless sprouting of his olive-branches—Robert in October, 1621; Oliver in February, 1622; Bridget in August, 1624; Richard in October, 1626; Henry in January, 1628; Elizabeth in July, 1629; and another now expected."

America offered attractions and possibility of fortune, but it would have meant taking the furrier's daughter with all their children, past, present, and prospective. So he jumped at her suggestion that he should set out for the Thirty Years' War.

According to Bernardi, both Cromwell and Lambert thought they were making use of the lady to spy upon the other and discover his secrets. — *T. P. S. Weekly.*

London, Ontario, Yesterday. The Directors of the local Brewery Company, which sponsored the fatal attempt of Tully and Medcalf to fly to England last year, have granted a trust fund of \$40,000 for the relief of the widow. — *Advertiser.*

At this time John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Westminster, was a man of great weight, not only in his diocese but

THE LONDONER.

PAYS £160 A YEAR MORE THAN
IN "THE COUNTRY."

IS IT WORTH IT?

Is it cheaper to live in London than in a small provincial town? Mr. D. C. Jones, of the Liverpool University School of Social Science, in a lecture to the Royal Statistical Society in London, said the household budgets of 235 families with incomes of between \$400 and \$500 a year appeared to give the lie direct to the idea that living is less costly in a small town.

Londoners and many people living in towns within easy reach of London, disagree. They point to the large numbers of London business and professional men and women who find it cheaper to live

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Mexico City, Yesterday. — The rebels operating near Guadalajara have captured two Americans, W. M. Mitchell and a Mr. Cooper, and are holding them to ransom for 18,000 pesos. They threaten to kill them if the ransom is not forthcoming immediately. The United States Embassy has made formal representation to the Mexican Foreign Office about it. Mr. Mitchell is the Manager of the Mesquital del Oro Mines, the property of the Pacific Mining Company, in the state of Zacatecas. It is reported that he is unpopular with the bandits because he refused to pay them tribute or let them loot his property unopposed. — *Reuter's American Service.*

Sialk, Yesterday. — The Punjab Government has informed the Committee of the Punjab Legislative Council, which was appointed to cooperate with the Simon Commission that the latter has adopted the general principle that in the examination of witness and accessible documents it will treat the committee on equal terms with itself. — *Reuter's*

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LAWN BOWLS.

POLICE REVERSE DECISION.

EAST POINT LOSE.

The senior division teams in the Lawn Bowls league entered into the second half of the programme on Saturday.

The Civil Service C.C. again lost to the Kowloon C.C. but by a smaller margin this time. The former are, incidentally, the only side yet without a victory to their credit. Craigengower repeated their previous performance over the Bowling Green, Bradbury's rink, for once, had to be "carried" by the other two rinks on his side. The Police R.C. turned the tables on the Kowloon Docks, thanks to a heavy win on Moss's rink.

Craigengower juniors, encouraged by their victory over Civil Service a week ago, put it across the East Pointers. The latter fielded a weak team due to several of their players having recently left the Colony. The Kowloon B.G.C. trounced the Recreio "A." A notable feature of this match was a heavy margin of 30 points gained by A. Macfarlane over J. Ribeiro. The Kowloon C.C., as expected, went down to the Civil Service second. The Yacht Club-Taifoo fixture was postponed.

Division I.

CIVIL SERVICE v. K.C.C.

At Happy Valley, the Civil Service C.C. lost to the Kowloon C.C. by 3 shots. Scores:-

Civil Service.	Kowloon C.C.
A. Oswick	H. Gittins
F. Booker	Burford
J. Gregory	H. Overy
J. Houldridge	A. Chapman
(skip) 15	(skip) 19
L. Whant	J. T. Dobbie
H. Westlake	J. A. Howe
J. Deakin	A. W. Smith
A. W. Grinnell	J. Fraser
(skip) 24	(skip) 21
T. Laling	L. E. Lammert
F. Haynes	F. Goodwin
S. B. Alderman	G. E. Wragge
T. D. Pendered	J. Gibson
(skip) 16	(skip) 18
55	58

CRAIGENGOWER v. K.B.G.C.

On their own green, the Craigengower C.C. defeated the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 8 shots. Scores:-

Craigengower.	Bowling Green.
F. J. Neves	R. Duncan
M. A. R. Sousa	Gow
D. Rumjahn	D. Holland
B. W. Bradbury	W. Macfarlane
(skip) 17	(skip) 23
W. T. Brightman	H. Nish
A. A. Razack	D. Harvey
H. Beer	T. J. Magill
U. M. Omar	W. Russell
(skip) 21	(skip) 14
G. T. Buchanan	P. T. Farrell
C. S. Rossette	A. E. Silkstone
C. Bennett	Hall
R. Basu	Guy
(skip) 22	(skip) 15
60	52

P.R.C. v. KOWLOON DOCKS.

At Happy Valley, the Police R.C. defeated the Kowloon Dock R.C. by 9 shots. Scores:-

Police R. C.	Kowloon Docks.
W. Glendinning	Greig
Hargreaves	G. Henderson
W. Holland	J. O. McLaggan
A. Clark	S. Gray
(skip) 21	(skip) 26
J. Oram	F. C. Goodman
J. C. West	P. Condon
R. Marks	F. Cullen
G. C. Moss	R. Lapsley
(skip) 31	(skip) 16
J. Whitshire	C. S. Atkinson
McLeod	H. G. Cooper
W. Mair	J. A. Lindsay
J. Clark	J. C. Brown
(skip) 14	(skip) 15
66	67

Division II.

EAST POINT v. C.C.C.

At Causeway Bay, the East Point R.C. lost to the Craigengower C.C. by 11 shots. Scores:-

East Point.	Craigengower.
C. E. Gahagan	A. E. Coates
E. D. Black	R. C. Reed
L. de Rome	A. A. Lewis
R. W. Lee	F. T. Knott
(skip) 8	(skip) 30
J. Hatch	D. K. Kharas
J. D. Kinnard	W. Nicholson
A. Webster	G. H. Sellwood
J. M. McBride	D. Frits
(skip) 27	(skip) 25
68	63

WALKER WINS.

RETAINS TITLE AGAINST HUDDINS.

DECISION BOOED.

Chicago, June 21.

Mickey Walker, world's middle-weight champion, successfully defended his title to-night against Ace Hudkins, of Nebraska, in a ten round bout here.

The decision in Walker's favour was greeted by a chorus of boos from the fans. Hudkins was on the verge of being knocked out in the fourth, but made a gallant finish, giving the champion an unmerciful body beating.

The bout was savage. It was fought in a downpour of rain. A crowd of between 25,000 and 30,000 fans saw the fight, and was soaked to the skin.—A.P.

MILLIGAN v. ROSENBLUM.

London, June 22.

Tommy Milligan, European welterweight champion, is to meet Maxie Rosenblum, American welterweight, in a 20-round fight at the Royal Albert Hall here on July 4 for a purse of \$20,000. Mickey Walker, world's middle-weight champion, beat Milligan in London last year.

H. Middleton J. T. Lunney
J. K. Shaw Y. Abbas
H. Hampton J. V. D. Lely
R. McKellar W. Collins
(skip) 24 (skip) 15

59 70

K.B.G.C. v. RECREIO "A".

On their own green, the Kowloon B.G.C. defeated the Club de Recreio "A" by 23 shots. Scores:-

W. H. Whant	J. T. Dobbie
H. Westlake	J. A. Howe
J. Deakin	A. W. Smith
A. W. Grinnell	J. Fraser
(skip) 24	(skip) 21
T. Laling	L. E. Lammert
F. Haynes	F. Goodwin
S. B. Alderman	G. E. Wragge
T. D. Pendered	J. Gibson
(skip) 16	(skip) 18
55	58

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W. T. Brightman	H. Nish
A. A. Razack	D. Harvey
H. Beer	T. J. Magill
U. M. Omar	W. Russell
(skip) 21	(skip) 14
G. T. Buchanan	P. T. Farrell
C. S. Rossette	A. E. Silkstone
C. Bennett	Hall
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J. Oram	F. C. Goodman
J. C. West	P. Condon
R. Marks	F. Cullen
G. C. Moss	R. Lapsley
(skip) 31	(skip) 16
J. Whitshire	C. S. Atkinson
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(skip) 8	(skip) 30
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J. D. Kinnard	W. Nicholson
A. Webster	G. H. Sellwood
J. M. McBride	D. Frits
(skip) 27	(skip) 25
68	63

A PROTEST?

INCIDENT IN SATURDAY'S BASEBALL MATCH.

NAVY WALLOP CLUB.

"The clock" played a big part in the defeat of the Kioras by the South China Scouts in the junior division of the baseball league on Saturday.

The game was scheduled to start at 2 p.m. but as there were no umpires forthcoming it was delayed for three-quarters of an hour although both teams were on the field on time, with the result that a closure had to be applied at the end of the fifth inning.

The Kioras appeared to be just a shade the better side but were one run behind when the game was called. They looked like being able to catch up had the match been allowed to go to the usual seven innings. The Kioras lads plainly showed their disagreement with the decision, claiming that they were under the impression that seven innings would have to be played, irrespective of the time, especially as the succeeding match was only a "friendly," but a strong protest on the field proved of no avail. They have, however, been advised to write in officially to the Association in which case the matter will be brought up at the next meeting of that body.

The bout was savage. It was fought in a downpour of rain. A crowd of between 25,000 and 30,000 fans saw the fight, and was soaked to the skin.—A.P.

The Play.

The game was very fast and interesting right through. The Scouts took the lead at the beginning but allowed their opponents to score seven runs in the third frame.

Both sides were blanked in the fourth inning. South China took full advantage of the patchy fielding of the Kioras in the fifth and collected a crop of seven runs.

Needling four runs to the when they went up to bat for the last time, the Kioras gathered three and lost by one run as stated above.

The teams lined up as follows:-

S. C. Scouts. "Kioras."

Fung King Leung Kam-chung ss. kwong

Wong Ki-chow lf. Pong Poon-fong

Kwok Mok-hoi c. O. el Arculli

Chi Kwok-luen 2b Leung Cheuk-kau

Lam Man-sing rf. Wong Shiu-leung

Leung Hin-chan cf. C. F. Remedios

Chan Yue-tin 1b Leung Cheuk-chuen

Drake L. C. R. Sousa

Craig G. G. Silva

Ip Pak-wah 3b Ng Chong-pong

Ip Kun-sing p. Lee Don

Score by Innings:-

1 2 3 4 5 Total
S.C.S. 2 1 2 0 7 12

Kioras 0 1 7 0 3 11

Club Versus Navy.

In a friendly match, the Hong Kong Club were overwhelmed by the U.S. Navy. The Locals scored one run as against eight by their opponents.

The margin would have been bigger if the sailors had taken the game more seriously.

The fielding of the Club left a lot to be desired and their batting was weaker than when they met the "Dragons" a week ago. The Navy were a much better pack in every department of the game.

Sunday's Game.

Yesterday at Happy Valley S.C. "Dragons" were beaten by the Filipina Club 7 runs to one, thanks in the main to a last inning collapse, when their opponents scored round five times.

The line up was as follows:-

Philippines. "Dragons."

Zafra p. S. L. Lee

Hachiuma c. S. Lee

T. Leonard 1b T. Chian

Alvares 2b W. Sling

D. Leonard 3b June

Murata ss. Choy

Rull 4f. D. Chin

Kusano cf. Shim

Fernandez rr. K. Chin

Scores by Innings:-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Total

Philippines 0 2 0 0 0 5 7

Dragons (S.C.) 0 0 1 0 0 0 1

TEST CRICKET.

ENGLAND PLAYING W. INDIES.

London, Yesterday.

The first test match against the West Indies cricket eleven began yesterday.

England made 381 runs for eight wickets (Ernest Tyldesley 122).—British Wireless Service.

Friday:

Pittsburgh 11, Cincinnati 1.

Chicago 1, St. Louis 4.

"Rain prevented play.

American League.

Saturday:

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TENNIS.

KOWLOON BEAT INDIANS
"A."

RAIN INTERFERES.

Rain interfered somewhat with the tennis league fixtures on Saturday, several matches having to be postponed at the last minute due to the sudden state of the courts.

The Indian R.C. lost to the Kowloon C.C. in the "A" division and are now occupying the bottom rung of the table.

The Royal Engineers played a very close game with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in the "B" league. All the other matches in this section and also in the "C" division were, on the whole, uninteresting, there being a pronounced difference between the winning and the losing teams.

A gratifying feature of the league has been the number of fixtures decided during the week in which the Chinese R.C. played a prominent part. Last year's champions are still monopolising all three divisions, going on from success to success. On present form they are not likely to find any opposition in the "A" and "C" sections, but South China are determined to give them a close race in the "B" league. Club de Recreio were at one time regarded as formidable contestants, but their recent disappointing display against the Hong Kong C.C. has depreciated their chances.

Division "A."

K.C.C. v. INDIAN R.C.

Crossing over to Kowloon, the Indian R.C. lost to the home team by 15 games. Scores:—

E. C. Fincher and F. G. L. Wheeler (K.C.C.):—
beat S. A. Rumjahn and

A. H. Rumjahn 6-5
beat J. S. A. Razack and

I. M. A. Razack 6-5
beat S. H. Ismail and J. S.

Ackber 9-2

E. F. Fincher and W. M. Gittins (K.C.C.):—
lost to S. A. Rumjahn and

A. H. Rumjahn 2-9
lost to J. S. A. Curreem and

I. M. A. Razack 4-7
beat S. H. Ismail and J. S.

Ackber 10-1

S. E. Green and D. S. Green (K.C.C.):—
beat S. A. Rumjahn and

A. H. Rumjahn 6-5
lost to J. S. A. Curreem and

I. M. A. Razack 5-6
beat S. H. Ismail and J. S.

Ackber 9-2

T. Fujimori and S. Fukushima (M.B.K.):—
beat Col. Skinner and Lt.

Col. Wyatt 3-8
lost to Capt. Jacobs-Larkcom

and Spr. Earl 5-6
beat Sgt. Trumper and Sig.

White 9-2

Z. Tachibana and Y. Koyama (M.B.K.):—
beat Col. Skinner and Lt.

Col. Wyatt 8-8
lost to Capt. Jacobs-Larkcom

and Spr. Earl 7-4
lost to Sgt. Trumper and Sig.

White 4-7

(Total: M.B.K. 51, R.E. 48).

Division "B."

M.B.K. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

At King's Park, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha defeated the Royal Engineers by 3 games. Scores:—

T. Kitajima and K. Matsu (M.B.K.):—
lost to Col. Skinner and Lt.

Col. Wyatt 3-8
lost to Capt. Jacobs-Larkcom

and Spr. Earl 5-6
beat Sgt. Trumper and Sig.

White 9-2

T. Fujimori and S. Fukushima (M.B.K.):—
beat Col. Skinner and Lt.

Col. Wyatt 7-4
lost to Capt. Jacobs-Larkcom

and Spr. Earl 8-8
lost to Sgt. Trumper and Sig.

White 5-6

Z. Tachibana and Y. Koyama (M.B.K.):—
beat Col. Skinner and Lt.

Col. Wyatt 8-8
lost to Capt. Jacobs-Larkcom

and Spr. Earl 7-4
lost to Sgt. Trumper and Sig.

White 4-7

(Total: M.B.K. 51, R.E. 48).

Division "C."

NIPPON v. INDIAN R.C.

On their own courts, the Nippon Club lost to the Indian R.C. by 15 games. Scores:—

Isomura and Fujieda (Nippon):—
lost to S. A. Hussain and D.

Mohamed 5-6
beat S. S. Hussain and A. K.

Ismail 8-8
lost to A. H. Madar and

S. A. R. Bux 5-6

Nomura and Satch (Nippon):—
lost to S. A. Hussain and D.

Mohamed 5-6
lost to S. S. Hussain and

A. K. Ismail 5-6
lost to A. H. Madar and

S. A. R. Bux 2-9

Yoshihawa and Hachiuma (Nippon):—
lost to S. A. Hussain and D.

Mohamed 8-8
lost to S. S. Hussain and

A. K. Ismail 5-6
lost to A. H. Madar and

S. A. R. Bux 4-7

(Total: Nippon 42, I.R.C. 57).

UNIVERSITY v. C.R.C.

At Pokfulam, the University lost to the Chinese R.C. by 31 games. Scores:—

Sousa and Barrow (University):—
lost to H. Lo and T. C. Iu ..

4-7
lost to F. K. Lau and W. F.

Tsoi 4-7
lost to M. C. Lau and P. K.

Kwok 3-8

T. L. Iu and H. T. Lee (University):—
lost to H. Lo and T. C. Iu ..

3-8
lost to F. K. Lau and W. F.

Tsoi 2-9
lost to M. C. Lau and P. K.

Kwok 3-8

T. K. Tan and Y. B. Ng (University):—
lost to H. Lo and T. C. Iu ..

4-7
lost to F. K. Lau and W. F.

Tsoi 2-9
lost to M. C. Lau and P. K.

Kwok 3-8

(Total: Varsity 34, C.R.C. 65).

H.K.C.C. v. R.A.M.C.

On their own ground, the Hong Kong C.C. defeated the Royal Army Medical Corps by 38 games. Scores:—

H. R. Remington and A. Hugh Jones (H.K.C.C.):—
beat Crosdale and Barnes ..

9-2
lost to Maj. Cox and Sims ..

6-5
lost to Flood and S. M. Brown ..

6-6

E. J. R. Mitchell and L. A. R. Duncan (H.K.C.C.):—
beat Crosdale and Barnes ..

9-2
lost to Maj. Cox and Sims ..

6-5
lost to Flood and S. M. Brown ..

6-6

A. Piercy and N. L. H. Railton (H.K.C.C.):—
beat Crosdale and Barnes ..

7-4
beat Maj. Cox and Sims ..

7-4
beat Flood and S. M. Brown ..

6-6

C. W. E. Bishop and G. Lee (K.C.C.):—
lost to A. Hale and G. Water-

field

8-8
lost to Maj. White and E.

Greenaway 6-5
beat A. Bryant and A.

Pepper 6-5

(Total: H.K.C.C. 66, R.A.M.C. 33).

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

"A" Division.

P. W. L. Pts

Chinese R.C. 5 5 0 10

Hong Kong C.C. 4 3 1 6

M.B.K. 3 2 1 4

Craigengower C.C. 3 1 2 2

University 4 1 3 2

Kowloon C.C. 4 1 3 2

MORE INTRIGUE?
QUESTIONS NANKING MUST ANSWER.

A RESTLESS PARTY.

The Fifth Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang is called to re-organise, or a better word would be, to revise, the policy and personnel of the Nationalist Government. If, writes Mr. George E. Sokolsky in the "N. C. D. Daily News," the Fourth Plenary session of the Central Executive Committee was legitimate from the standpoint of the Kuomintang Constitution, then the Fifth meeting is legitimate. The Kuomintang Constitution provides for an annual election of the Central Executive Committee by the Party Congress. In the event of the Party Congress not being able to meet for one year, there is provision for only one annual postponement, which would give the maximum duration of the life of a Central Executive Committee as two years. The Second Party Congress met during May 1925, the Third Party Congress was to have met in August of this year, but it will probably be postponed.

Why a Congress is Feared.

The Genro of the Kuomintang fear a party Congress. It is suggested that that fear is due to the supposition that should the locals have an opportunity to select delegates, most of them would be Communists or semi-Communists. Therefore, to avoid Communistic domination of the Kuomintang, the Party Congress is constantly being postponed. But the fear of the Communists is largely illusory. If the membership of the Kuomintang is pro-Communist, is it not usurpation on the part of the Genro to prolong their tenure of office against the wishes of the party members? If the Communist Party is so powerful that the mere calling of a party Congress would return them to power, ought not the Kuomintang to admit the fact and appeal to the Chinese people to support them against the Communist Party? No Government in history has long survived usurpation and suppression and the Kuomintang is facing political decay because the leaders have lost contact with the rank and file of the membership. We are being told that the Nationalist movement in China has succeeded, but we are bound to ask, does the Nationalist Government represent any appreciable element of the Chinese people or is it a mere substation of the Kuomintang Genro for the Tuchuns of the North?

Questions Right and Left.

These questions are not only being asked by foreign observers but by Kuomintang members. The proscribed Left and Right wings constitute the bulk of the Kuomintang membership. The centre was always opportunistic; it is now militarised. Principal positions in the Government are being held by non-Kuomintang members; there is now even the suggestion that anti-Kuomintang politicians will be put into important positions. The real authority has been transferred to military men. One Kuomintang leader recently told me that even the Party Congress would not save the Kuomintang, for the Genro would engineer the votes so that only militarists and officials would be on the New Central Executive Committee. He said that if Marshal Chang Tso-lin should be alive, he will be elected to the Central Executive Committee, for surely some of Nanking's allies like General Yang Sen in Szechuan and the Chihli Party in the North are no more nationalistic than Chang Tso-lin. When I repeated this conversation to another leader, he said without sarcasm or even a smile, that General Yang Yu-ting and General Chang Hsueh-liang would surely be elected.

Now, it is not the concern of any foreigner who is elected to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, but it is everyone's right to have his facts correct. Nationalism in China has come to represent the ideals of rehabilitation, reconstruction, unification. The realities, however, point to a revival of Tuchunism, and that must be noted with keen interest.

The essential difference between the Kuomintang and other parties in China is that the Kuomintang has represented itself as the party of modernity, the party which would put an end to feudalism and which would create out of chaotic China a modern state, equal in prestige to other Powers, enjoying a similar area, manpower and economic and natural resources. No one expects that China will attain to the position of the United States or Great Britain in a day or even a decade. But what one does expect of the Kuomintang is that it should institute such historical and social processes as will in due course produce a modern state in Asia. In the present era, enough is known of the history of mankind to enable the student to be

DOOMED TO DIE.
MYSTERIOUS RADIO AGENTS.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

New York, June 5.
The actions brought by the watch dial-painters have been settled out of court.

The five girls will each receive 10,000 dollars cash and a pension of 600 dollars per annum, plus medical expenses.

It was stated that 13 of their fellow-workers had already died of a mysterious disease.

[An earlier message stated:—
New York, April 27.—A tragic case was heard at the Newark Chancery Court to-day, when five young women, all of whom were stated to be doomed to a painful death, brought an action against the United States Radium Company. Counsel for the plaintiffs declared that his clients, who were employed a few years ago by the Company to paint luminous watch dials, were instructed to wet their brushes on their lips or tongues. Counsel produced X-ray photographs showing the horrified spectators in Court how radio-active agents were slowly but surely eating away the girls' flesh and rotting their bones.]

fairly guided by the past in his survey of the present. Some things never succeed in history. For instance, such intrigues as the Kuomintang militarists are now conducting with Chen Ching-ming's Hakkas in Swatow, with Tang Seng-chi in Hunan, with the Chihli in Tientsin, never in history produce a powerful nation; their concomitants are chaos, disorder, insurrection.

INTRIGUE COSTLY AND FRUITLESS.
If there is, then, insincerity of purpose in Kuomintang, if the Genro really seek to unify China, to modernize and rehabilitate China, then, one of their first tasks should be the suppression of the costly and fruitless intrigues of the Kuomintang militarists. Peking has been attained by the Kuomintang not by fighting but by reliance on Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsia-han. Who have yet to see whether such strategy is not pyrrhic. General Yen has started his career in Chihli by appointing all local officials without any consideration for Nanking's authority. This may be adjusted or, the likelihood is that Nanking will issue a blanket appointment of the "more-named-by-Yen" to avoid that appearance of a conflict. But if that is done the revenue of the North will go to Shansi and not to Nanking and the authority will be Shansi's although the responsibility will be Nanking's. Such confusion is possible because both Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsia-han regard Nanking as a military satrapy under the aegis of General Chiang Kai-shek. The thousands of troops who have been killed in these wars and the millions of dollars which Shanghai expended on the Northern Expedition will have been in vain.

Lastly, my friend Lewis Carroll, whose-praise-is-in-all-the-world-and-whose value has been just shown in the manuscript market, proposed that we should write a book together. I was to supply an account of the religious problems which beset the late Victorian mind, and he was to supply the solution of them by his method of symbolic logic. When I read the first solution it was so fantastic that I declined to proceed with the enterprise, for I knew that the only fitting title of the volume would be "The Faith of a March Hare" or "The Theology of a Mad Hatter." Thus the world lost a man of letters!

I must confess that I have been known to publish sermons and to reap some reward from them, but there are few here present who would describe sermons as literature. Whether journalism is a branch of literature or not I will not attempt to say. (You, Mr. Chairman, attempted a short and not wholly conclusive distinction between them last week with regard to the literary efforts of Cabinet Ministers!) But in any case I have never taken to journalism. I felt that the genius of the Dean of St. Paul's ought to be left in possession of the field of journalist divines or divine journalists, whichever you prefer.

I must here make a confession. Although my love of literature is wholly disinterested, it has been marked by accuracy; it has been a delight, not a study. If I were to attempt to deliver a literary discourse this evening there are scores of people present who would very soon find me out; indeed, I am always haunted by this fear of being found out. As a token of generous forgiveness I would like to present the theme to Sir James Barrie, for one of his delightful plays; it would be a play on which the curtain, scene after scene, fell upon a specious person who was always on the brink of being found out, and I would offer myself as a study for that part. If I may steal a story from my friend, your friend, the friend of all lovers of literature, Sir Edmund Gosse, I would not be equal to the composition of a certain noble lord who, in his days at Balliol College, read an essay to the Master, Jowett, which he had induced a humble scholar to write for him. It was on Greek tragedy in impressive tones he read about the sombre strength of Zeschylus or the intellectual grasp of Euripides, or the power and beauty of Sophocles. "Sopocles," said the Master, in a quick and irritated tone, "the noble lord

ORDINARY MEN.
ON LITERATURE AND LIFE.

[By His Grace the Archbishop of York.]

The speech of the Prime Minister at the recent dinner of the Royal Literary Fund has been widely reported, particularly in respect of his reference to the work of the late Mary Webb. At the same dinner, however, His Grace the Archbishop of York delivered a speech at once so amusing and inspiring that we are pleased to be able to reproduce the gist of it herewith.

My love for literature is disinterested. I have always got life out of it, but I have never attempted to get a living. Let me tell you the sad story of four attempts in which I failed to become an author. At the tender age of eight years I was moved to write an epic poem, short, simple, and touching, on Labour, the virtue not the party—a very different thing. The impulse was due to the simultaneous visit of the muse and measles, but, alas, both visitors departed never to return! In my ardent youth I designed to write the life of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, but I suffered the fate which I think befell John Stuart Mill and Thomas Carlyle—namely, that in my absence a servant-maid consigned my manuscript to the flames as rubbish, thereby proving herself unconsciously to be a very competent literary critic.

Once again I wrote a series of sketches of Scottish life and character, and I took them to Frederick Greenwood, who was then the Editor of the "St. James's Gazette" in the days of its greatness, and he was good enough to say that he liked them and that he would have published them, but unfortunately a strange coincidence had just occurred which prevented him doing so; it was that he had just accepted from an author named Gavin Ogilvy a series of papers on precisely the same theme. It appeared later that the real name of the author was James Barrie. Like everybody here, I have spent many delightful hours at the plays of James Barrie, but I owe him a krudge in that he foisted me then and ruined a promising literary career. However, I dare say there are many of you who are thankful that there was one spade less to dig the kailyard.

There is a sheer delight in the music of words and the fitness of phrases. You who are not placed like the Prime Minister and myself, constantly under the exigencies of public work, can scarcely understand the joy which comes to us who are obliged to make our speeches and dictate our letters instead of writing them, and who acquire thereby a habit of dull prolixity, from which you are suffering now! The joy of reading a phrase which makes music and exactly fits the image or the idea behind it!

Acquiring courage, and perhaps audacity as I go along, let me boldly claim that, after all, I need not be so apologetic, because we ordinary men who love literature but do not profess it are the ultimate judges of its value. Aristotle taught us that the ordinary honest, earnest man is the final judge of ethics. Lawyers know that the ordinary reasonable man is the final judge of law. I would claim that it is precisely we persons of modest education, the lovers of literature, who ultimately decide the value of any book in literary history, for we represent the common sense of mankind; we stand for that great continuous tradition within which all literature, if it is to justify itself, must ultimately find its place. We are the jury to determine with regard to any book whether it will find itself within that place or stand outside.

We must indeed, of course, keep our ears open to new rhythms and our minds open to new images and ideas. There was a profound truth in the remark of a reflective Scot as he contemplated the bust of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon: "Mon," he said, "he seems to have been a most extraordinary man, Willy Shakespeare; there's things 'cam' into his head that never 'cam' into mine." We must always be ready to let new surprising things come into our minds or otherwise traditions will become stagnant, and it is for each generation to see that whilst tradition never loses hold upon the past, it keeps itself always open to the future. If the concept of the faithful is to be found, the appeal must be universal and must reach beyond what is ephemeral and touch the common abiding heart of man.

Several important land sales are to be held by the Public Works Department shortly. These include Kowloon Marine Lot No. 97, the upset price of which is \$49,500; New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1,187, at \$29,250 (also upset price), and Island Lot No. 2,702 at Morrison Hill road, the price of which is put provisionally at \$25,200.

raised the manuscript to his eyes and calmly replied, "No, Master, excuse me, Boffocas." Such admirable equanimity is, alas, beyond me, and the fear of exposure, you will be glad to hear, makes it quite impossible for me to turn my speech this evening into an essay on literary criticism.

But I must profess with the greatest possible sincerity my gratitude to literature—it is almost presumptuous to put it in that form—for the constant solace and strength and refreshment which it has brought in the midst of the burden and cares of public life. That is why I rejoice with many of you to be in the company of the Prime Minister. He has spoken already for many of his companions upon the dusty road of public life when he said that he had gained from literature, especially classical literature, "some sense of proportion, a standard of values, and a profound respect for the truth of words."

I well remember in the darkest days of the War taking on my Highland holiday one book and one book only—Wordsworth. I found later that Sir Edward Grey, as we like to call him, had at the very same time for the very same reason resorted to the very same cure, and we both found it most successful. Every holiday for fifty years I have drawn upon the splendid and bountiful sanity of Walter Scott, and this may surprise those about to be enfranchised, I have never found that great resource to fail. Later, encouraged by the Georgian imprimator of Mr. Michael Sadleir, I have returned to the Victorian age of Anthony Trollope. I have found it most refreshing to turn from the later ecclesiastics of the Church Assembly to the earlier ecclesiastics of Barchester; and the study of the one Mrs. Proudie has brought a consoling reflection to my arid bachelor heart that I have never run the risk of providing myself or my diocese with another. Every night my sleep is protected from the worries of public life, not least of ecclesiastics, by my constant bedside companions, "The Oxford Book of Verse" or the anthologies of Palgrave or the Poet Laureate; and recently, on a certain December night when the House of Commons arose and slew an innocent Prayer Book before my eyes, I escaped from the memory of that harrowing tragedy by travelling to Arabia in the letters, which certainly are literature, of Gertrude Bell.

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VOLTA.

WHO TAMED ELECTRIC SPARK.

(By Waldemar Knemper.)

A Century ago, on March 5, 1827, Alessandro Volta died at the age of 73, and kings and scientists paid homage to his memory. To-day, when men speak of a "volta" they unconsciously honour Volta. For nearly three decades he had been looked up to, as the magician who had tamed the electric spark. Not until Faraday began to lay the foundations of modern electric engineering did another experimenter of even greater skill and imagination appear.

Before Volta engaged in a controversy with Galvani, which is now classic and which has made it impossible to discuss the work of the one without considering that of the other, electricity had no practical use. Philosophers like Franklin speculated about it and threw some light on its curious behaviour, but most of the theories evolved, except those of Franklin, scarcely lived their originators. By discovering the principle whereby electricity could be continuously drawn in a current from a cell or battery, Volta enriched the world with a new source of energy. Long before the dynamo was invented the "galvanic current," as it has been curiously misnamed, was doing useful work, especially in sending telegraph messages over hundreds of miles.

Electric Kisses.

Electricity was one of the topics of polite conversation in the Parisian salons of the 18th century. Gentlemen who wore Jaces and periodes tried to explain to ladies with hoop and patches the wonders described in books published in learned Latin. There was only one way of generating electricity, and that was by rubbing a piece of glass, resin or wax with the dry hand or with a piece of dry cloth.

Ladies and gentlemen would stand upon cakes of wax, rub glass rods and then give each other an electrical kiss, which was distinguished from all other kisses by the passage of a spark between the meeting lips. Rubbed glass, glass and wax had curious attractive properties. Hair could be made to stand on a lady's head merely by bringing such a rubbed object near it. Little pieces of paper and down could be both repelled and attracted.

For more elaborate effects electric machines had been invented. In these discs of glass were rapidly turned by means of a crank-handle, while rabbits' fur was held against the glass. Sizable sparks could be made to crackle between the terminals of such a machine, and spirits of wine could be ignited.

The only other piece of apparatus, with which the eighteenth century was acquainted, was the Leyden jar, now called a "condenser." The jar itself was half-coated inside and outside with tinfoil. Through the cover a knobbed rod projected within, and from the rod a light chain dangled which reached the metal foil coating at the bottom. The Leyden jar was a true storage battery. When the knob was connected with a friction machine the inner coating of the jar was charged with electricity. By holding the jar in one hand and touching the knob with the other a shock could be obtained, strong enough, according to the more mendacious and imaginative, to give one the nose-bleed and unnerve one completely. Dean von Kleist of Comin, Germany, who invented the jar in 1745, said the shock he got was too great to be endured a second time.

The frictional machine and the Leyden jar were the only important pieces of electrical apparatus with which the 18th century was acquainted. They were then what radio sets are now, so far as popular interest is concerned. No scientific man of means was without a machine and a set of jars. Leipzig did a thriving business in making and selling electrical sparking and shocking devices. At every country fair a charlatan was sure to be found who held peasants spellbound as he administered shocks at a farthing each.

Epoch-Making Shocks.

It was the fashion to hear lectures on electricity and to visit laboratories. Abbe Nollet in Paris was especially popular, because he had a sense of the dramatic and knew just the kind of thrill that ladies and gentlemen enjoyed most. To the great wonderment and delight of the Court, he transmitted the legs of frogs in drawing-rooms, to the discharge of a battery of Leyden jars through 180 guardmen and made them jump. Not to be outdone by shocking on this scale, the Carthusian monks of Paris formed a line 900 feet long and when the hands at the ends "met in contact with the electrified vial, the whole company at the same instant gave a sudden spring."

Franklin was one of those who was engrossed by the electric machine and the Leyden jar. He gave his friends shocks and even succeeded in killing a hen, although beetles, birds and worms had been

electrocuted, before his experiments in France. Out of these pleasantnesses came Franklin's famous kite experiment, which proved once and for all the identity-of-electricity and lightning.

Even earnest scientific experiments could add but little to existing electrical knowledge with the friction machine and the Leyden jar. The kind of electricity which is obtained from those simple devices—"static" we call it nowadays—comes and goes of a sudden. Thus a Leyden jar is charged and discharged at once. Electricity cannot be poured into it and out of it gradually like so much water. The jar is either loaded or unloaded. A steady current of electricity was unknown, and for this reason little progress could be made.

Then an accident happens which changes the whole course of physics and gives electrical investigation a new impetus. One day in 1780 Luigi Galvani dissects a frog in his laboratory and places it on a table near which is an electrical machine. His assistant touches the nerve of the dead frog while the machine is being turned and while it is emitting sparks. Suddenly the dead frog is thrown into convulsions, although there is no physical connection with the machine. When the machine stops the convulsions also stop.

Now this Galvani is no ordinary person. He is a professor in the University of Bologna, an authority of international repute on comparative anatomy and obstetrics, a great teacher, a born experimenter. Such a man must find an explanation for the convulsions. Were there some connections between the machine and the frog the explanation would be easy. But there is none. So after much rumination, Galvani comes to the conclusion that there must be some electrical condition in muscles which causes them to twitch long after they are dead. If electricity can make a dead animal twitch, why not also when it is alive? Is there such a force as animal electricity? Is electricity perhaps the force that makes us move? Is it life itself?

This theory seems plausible enough. It must be proved. Galvani spends years at the task. It would be hard to find in the history of science greater patience or greater fidelity. He tests dead muscles in countless ways. He shocks them into a semblance of life by connecting them with an electric machine and with charged Leyden jars. He even leads a wire from a lighting rod into his laboratory and runs the risk of killing himself to discover if lightning has any effect on a dead frog's nerves.

Galvani Stirs the World.

One experiment convinces him more than any other that he is right in thinking that there is animal electricity. He skins some frogs' legs and hangs them on a copper hook from an iron railing of his balcony to ascertain if atmospheric electricity has any effect on them. Nothing happens. As he lifts the hook he observes that the muscles twitch in a very lifelike manner. Clearly, the atmosphere is not responsible. Casting about for an explanation, he finds that the legs are convulsed whenever the iron is connected with the metal foil coating at the bottom. The Leyden jar was a true storage battery. When the knob was connected with a friction machine the inner coating of the jar was charged with electricity. By holding the jar in one hand and touching the knob with the other a shock could be obtained, strong enough, according to the more mendacious and imaginative, to give one the nose-bleed and unnerve one completely.

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known as the inventor of a few very useful instruments for studying and friction machine and discharged by Leyden jars.

The First Steady Current.

That experiment in which frogs' legs are made to kick merely by touching them with two different metals attracts Volta's attention in particular. Animal electricity? Nonsense! The frogs' legs kicked just as Nollet's guardmen leaped into the air when they were shocked by a Leyden jar. Galvani had probably drawn on some source of electricity. But what source?

For eight years Volta experiments—goes over the whole ground covered by Galvani. He is convinced that the contact of two dissimilar metals is enough to generate electricity.

One day, at the beginning of 1800, the design of an instrument flashes upon him which will settle forever the question raised by Galvani. He piles silver and zinc discs of equal size on each other with moist pieces of cloth between the discs. He connects the upper and lower discs by means of a wire. He gets—not a shock, but a steady current, the first steady current in history. His muscles twitch like those of Galvani's frog. He applies the ends of the wire to his tongue and gets the characteristic acid taste of electricity. He performs scores of experiments. A thin wire is made to glow. Water is decomposed. He even throws the bodies of executed criminals into lifelike convulsions and makes their breasts heave and sink in a perfect simulation of breathing. A dead grasshopper is caused to jump.

When Volta publishes his first accounts of his work the effect is overwhelming. Galvani is thunderstruck, but refuses to give ground and to his dying day stoutly maintains that electricity animates living muscle. All Europe talks about Volta. Physicists build his simple "pile" and repeat his experiments. To this day Frenchmen call a dry or wet cell a "pile."

The French Academy of Science invites Volta to Paris. He goes, not because such blandishments flattered him, but because of the political conditions. Bonaparte is First Consul and the Italian cities wish to curry favour with him. The Corsican's interest in science is notorious. Volta accepts the invitation as a patriotic duty.

The meetings of the Academy at and his entirely new current are the most impressive it has ever held. Bonaparte presides in the robes of an Academician. He is fascinated by this studious, thoughtful, retiring Italian and grasps the full significance of the discovery. Bonaparte's enthusiasm knows no bounds. After the session he rises and moves that the rules of the Academy be suspended and that Volta be awarded its gold medal at once. The Academy accepts the suggestion with acclamation. The Corsican goes still further. He orders that 2,000 crowns be paid to Volta, out of the Public Treasury and grants him an income for life. Not content with this, he makes the modest Italian a foreign member of the Institute, a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour and The Order of the Iron Crown.

Honours From Bonaparte.

Bonaparte finds it hard to dismiss the Voltaic pile from his mind. He sends for Volta, and cross-questions him with the thoroughness of a Spanish inquisitor. "See, Capo-volant," he says to his physician, "this is the very image of life. The vertebral column is the pile; the liver is the negative pole, and the kidneys are the positive pole."

There is an Italian Academy of Sciences which Napoleon is then engaged in organising. Here is an opportunity to placate the Italians. Volta is appointed one of the first members. Bonaparte at last exhausts himself of honour to bestow by making Volta a Senator and a Count of the Kingdom of Italy.

Poor, bashful, self-effacing Volta! He hardly knows which way to turn as these marks of favour rain upon him. The gift of money from the Public Treasury gives his conscience a twinge. This Bonaparte is a notorious infidel, for all his interest in science. Can a good Catholic accept money from the hand of such a one? The money is accepted conditionally, badly needed though it is for scientific work. Bonaparte's decree must be confirmed by the Pope.

A dispassionate, highly objective scientist is this Volta. When he marries he goes about the business of choosing a wife scientifically. He is 43 when he arrives at the conclusion that it is not good for man to live alone. His Paris triumphs lie behind him. It is time to settle down. There is the family of his friend, the Count Ludovico Pergolini. Of the seven Pergolini daughters only the youngest is free. He casts a scientific and appraising eye upon her. Marriage is a lottery, it is true. But the chance of failure is reduced if one considers how other Pergolini have conducted themselves in wedlock.

One sister is a nun, but five other sisters are married. It must be admitted that the marital deportment of these five is admirable. Experiment has clearly proved that the Pergolini blood is good

marrying blood. There is no burning passion for the young, free daughter. If he reads the signs aright she will do. He broaches the subject to the Count, and is accepted as a son-in-law, despite the disparity in ages. Whereupon Volta writes to a friend that he took his bride "in preference to all others that had been offered to him, even though they were possessed of a great physical beauty, more exalted pietà and a larger dowry."

And so accepted as a son-in-law, despite the disparity in ages.

JEWS AND CHRIST.

OPINION OF THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

BELIEF DOUBTED.

Most people are now familiar with the name of Emil Ludwig, who has been described as the German Carlyle. He has become widely known to British and American readers by his biographical study of the ex-Kaiser.

Nothing so deadly to the reputation of that fallen potentate has yet appeared in any language. It is all the more effective because it is written without malice, and actually succeeds in making the reader sorry for the poor strutting mannikin who occupied the front of the European stage up to the end of the Great War and wielded a dangerous power over the lives and fortunes of millions of human beings.

Thanks to Dr. Ludwig, we now know that William the Second was little more than a puppet in the hands of stronger and more unscrupulous men. He did mischief enough, it is true; his insatiable vanity and erratic judgment kept the world uneasy for more than a generation. But Ludwig's carefully documented story shows that he was a weak creature after all and much to be pitied.

He Does Not Believe.

The tragedy of his reign was that such a jumpy and superficial being should have been allowed to occupy for so long an exalted and influential position, which he possessed neither the character nor the ability to use aright.

I pass over Ludwig's equally masterly studies of Napoleon and Bismarck. These are already standard works, and entitle their author to rank with the greatest of historical biographers.

But now he has ventured into a new field. He has attempted to portray something of the career and inner life of the greatest being that has "ever-lived," Jesus Christ—or Jesus without the Christ, for that is the way of which Ludwig thinks.

Towards the last Volta retires to his villa, not far from his native Como. Visitors from all parts of Europe pester the old electrician. Polonio becomes at once a buffer and intermediary. If the visitor is a person of distinction with a serious scientific purpose, Polonio follows, in fit of abstraction, the new breeches are handed to the professor, who slips them on. One question prompts another. The arms are in the coat. Volta awakens to find himself fully clad, almost a glass of fashion.

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They fail to see that Ludwig is disengaged for writing on this subject by one fatal defect: He does not really believe in Jesus.

This may seem a strong thing to say, but it is not too strong, as any attentive reader can see for himself. The author starts out by telling us that he has no intention of trying to shake the faith of those who believe in the divinity of Christ, but aims rather to convince those who regard the personality of Jesus as unreal that He actually lived and was an intensely human figure.

All the same, it is as clear as the day that, not only does Ludwig disbelieve in any superhuman quality in Him, whom he designates by His own title Son of Man, but is not in complete sympathy with Him.

Where They Fall.

The impression he produces on the mind of the reader is that he does not understand Jesus. No one is big enough to understand Jesus fully, but, as has been well said, in order to understand Him at all, we must love Him, and Ludwig does not love Him; does he even admire Him? He speaks of

Him repeatedly as a gentle and loving man, but never does he come to grips with the fact that this gentle and loving man must have been a person of awe-inspiring force of character and unearthly moral elevation.

All lives of Christ fall in one thing. None of them describes for us a personality great enough to fill the role. He has played in the history of mankind. That is certainly so with this book. "If we had never read the gospels we should not gather from Ludwig's pages an adequate idea of the sort of person Jesus was, or the tremendous effect He produced on the lives of the people who knew and loved Him in the flesh.

Ludwig is a Jew. An interesting fact of our time is that Jewish scholars of distinction are showing a new interest in Jesus without giving up their Jewish faith in the process. Some of the best and most illuminating things that have been written about Jesus in recent years have been written by Jews like Claude Montefiore and Dr. Klausner.

A book that still holds its own among scholars, though written long ago, is Ederheim's "Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah," the work of a converted Jew.

Vivid & Compelling.

So to say that Ludwig writes as a Jew is not necessarily to condemn the product of his pen. It is a wonderful piece of writing, vivid, compelling, and full of life; and it has been unusually well translated. The author modestly tells us that it is only one among many possible interpretations of the life and character of Jesus.

It is well he should say so, for he ends on a note of despair. He more than suggests that the Cross of Calvary was the last word, and that the whole superstructure of Christianity was built on the delusion of a group of women who persuaded themselves that the Master they loved had been seen again in the flesh after His dreadful death.

This will not do. It does not explain. And Ludwig is grossly wrong in saying that the story of the human Teacher came first and that of the superhuman Lord later. As literature, at any rate, it was the other way round.

The Gospels are later in date than most of the more important Epistles in the New Testament, which plainly show that the Resurrection onward Jesus was worshipped as divine.

They are very short-sighted. They fail to see that Ludwig is disengaged for writing on this subject by one fatal defect: He does not really believe in Jesus.

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LETTER AND RADIO.

ADDRESSES WHICH CANNOT BE TRACED.

POST OFFICE LIST.

A General Post Office notification gives the following particulars with regard to unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:

W. G. Burdett, Miss M. A. Banks, Mr. E. C. Corbett, c/o Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd., C. E. Cleaver, Chien Chung-lan, Mrs. T. E. Fielding, Mrs. A. Gillespie (Nestle Webb), P. Green, Mr. Groves (Musical Director), H. S. M. Horne (Cadet, Govt. Service), M. B. Hanafin, A. P. Hallay, H. T. Jensen, c/o Ell Libby Co., E. G. S. Kay, F. K. Kellogg, L. H. Lamb, S. D. Lund, c/o Asiatic Exploration Co., Madame V. Langbank, Robert List (Money Order), Mr. C. M. Lee, J. F. Muir, H. H. Madill, Drosor Milson, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, J. Marston, N. C. Nag, P. S. Price, Chas. Price, J. Robertson, Rafique, E. Raveria, H. Shaw (Asiatic Exploration Co.), J. Samson, E. de los Santos, A. Surin, Miss B. Shurart, Mrs. R. Watts, Dr. H. Weber, Dr. Wittern, Mrs. G. F. Young.

Unpaid Correspondence.

Mrs. G. H. Corse, Chan Shu-po (c/o Republic Bay Hotel), M. D. Draper (c/o Am. Consulate), A. S. Gome (c/o H.K. Hotel), T. Van Leenwen, Multon, Tailor No. 2635, S. Sagusag, J. G. Williams (c/o Am. Consulate).

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ANTARCTIC NEWS. SEAPLANES NOW ON THE SCENE.

NOBLE RE-VISITED.

Rome, Saturday. An official communiqué reports that Majori Maddalena and Penzo, in separate seaplanes, revisited General Noble and dropped supplies.

Penzo twice attempted to alight and descended within 15 feet from the ice, but it was impossible.

Steps are being taken to prepare a smooth surface for landing patrol.

Alpinisti have begun to explore North Eastland in search of the three men who are walking on the ice and have deposited food in various prominent places.

An Italian seaplane has been ordered to search the west coast of Spitzbergen for Amundsen, and another Dornier Wal seaplane has left Pisa, for the Arctic also to seek for Amundsen.—Reuter.

SINISTER RIOTS.

ZAGREB POLICE VIEW OF MURDERS.

"COMMUNIST INFLUENCE."

Belgrade, Saturday. The Police of Zagreb have established that there was Communist influence behind the riots. It is stated that three Communists, Kradelj, Horvatine, and Tomanitch, headed an organisation aiming at transforming demonstrations into disorder and designated persons to storm the cafe, erect barricades, excite people by spreading false news and even distribute arms.

The "Pravda" states that five hundred Russian Chervonetz notes were found on a mason killed in the riots who has been unemployed for two years.—Reuter.

[There were 4 killed and 31 injured, the latter including seven policemen, in the rioting which was due to popular indignation at the disrespect shown in some quarters in the presence of mourning for the dead deputies.

A cafe, where music was being played, and cinemas, were stormed. The gendarmerie were requisitioned and used firearms.

Victims of the shooting were leaders of the Croatian Peasants.

The bodies of the victims were entrained for Zagreb and a very ceremonious procession, which included the Cabinet, deputies and the whole of the Peasant Democratic Parliament, proceeded to Zagreb, after coalition proceedings to Zadar, after passing a resolution refusing to participate in the proceedings of the Parliament, or to have anything to do with the present Government, until complete reparation had been made for the murder of their colleagues, and until guarantees were given of complete equality of rights.]

Passengers who came to Hong Kong on the P. and O. s.s. "Ranpura" from Japan and Shanghai included Lt.-Comdr. H. A. Barclay, R.N., Pay Comdr. W. E. G. Burtenshaw, R.N., and Mrs. Burtenshaw, and Mr. S. H. Tau.

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101 GUNS SALUTE. THE BELGIAN KING IN CONGO.

STREETS BEFLAGGED.

Boma, Belgian Congo, Saturday. The Belgian King and Queen have arrived here on the steamer "Thysville." They were saluted by 101 guns. The town was beflagged. Triumphal arches were on the streets which were lined with enthusiastic Europeans and natives.—Reuter.



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM.



EGYPT'S POLITICS.

ANOTHER CRISIS DEVELOPING.

Cairo, Saturday. Kashaba Pasha, Minister of Justice, has resigned, causing consternation in the Wafdist ranks. The "Alahram" is of opinion that the political atmosphere is extremely tense and that a crisis, which began with the resignation of Mahmoud Pasha has not yet fully developed.—Reuter.

TWO KANGAROOS.

AUSTRALIAN GIFT FOR PRES. COOLIDGE.

Sydney, Saturday. Lyon and Warner, the two American members of the crew of the "Southern Cross" flight from California to Australia have departed conveying two kangaroos for President Coolidge as a mark of Australian esteem.—Reuter.

Annual Subscription: \$11.00 (Shanghai Currency)

IN IRELAND. PARLIAMENT HOUSE ON HILL.

NEW ULSTER HOME.

London, May 11. Hundreds of workmen are busy building the new Houses of Parliament for Northern Ireland, and when they have completed their task, in two-and-a-half years' time, Belfast will be able to boast that it has one of the handsomest legislative buildings in the world.

The foundations of the building, which is to stand on the summit of Stormont Hill, have already been set, and on May 19 many Cabinet Ministers will travel from London to be present at the laying of the foundation stone by the Duke of Abercorn, the Governor of Northern Ireland. It is expected that when the building is completed it will be opened by the Prince of Wales.

The new Houses of Parliament are to cost £600,000. They are to be erected in white Portland stone, and will consist of a lofty square building with four storeys and a basement.

There will be flower terraces in front, with a handsome flight of steps leading to a long avenue which will link the summit of Stormont Hill with Belfast city, two miles away.

There are at present no women members of Parliament in Northern Ireland, but the architect of the building, Mr. Arnold Thornley, of Liverpool, thinks there may be some. He has provided for a suite of rooms entirely for the use of women members who may be elected.

TOLL OF THE ROAD IN PARIS.

Paris, May 14. There are more traffic casualties in a month in Paris, statistics show, than there are in many a month's long battle in China. In April there were 401 victims, 48 killed and 353 injured. Private cars head the list with a total of 149 casualties, 20 killed and 129 injured. Taxis, which are generally supposed to be driven with great recklessness, were responsible for seven deaths and 55 people injured.

Street accidents in London, according to a report issued recently, have increased nearly two and a half times from 1917 to 1926, the respective totals being 19,586 and 48,153.

Leningrad, Yesterday.—The Congress on aerial exploration in the Arctic, attended by Nansen, has closed after appointing a committee to prepare an Arctic expedition. The explorer Walter Bruns stated that he had drawn up a scheme for a trans-Siberian air line from Berlin to Osaka. A number of foreign scientists had gone to Murmansk to decide on a site for a landing mast for airships.—Reuter.

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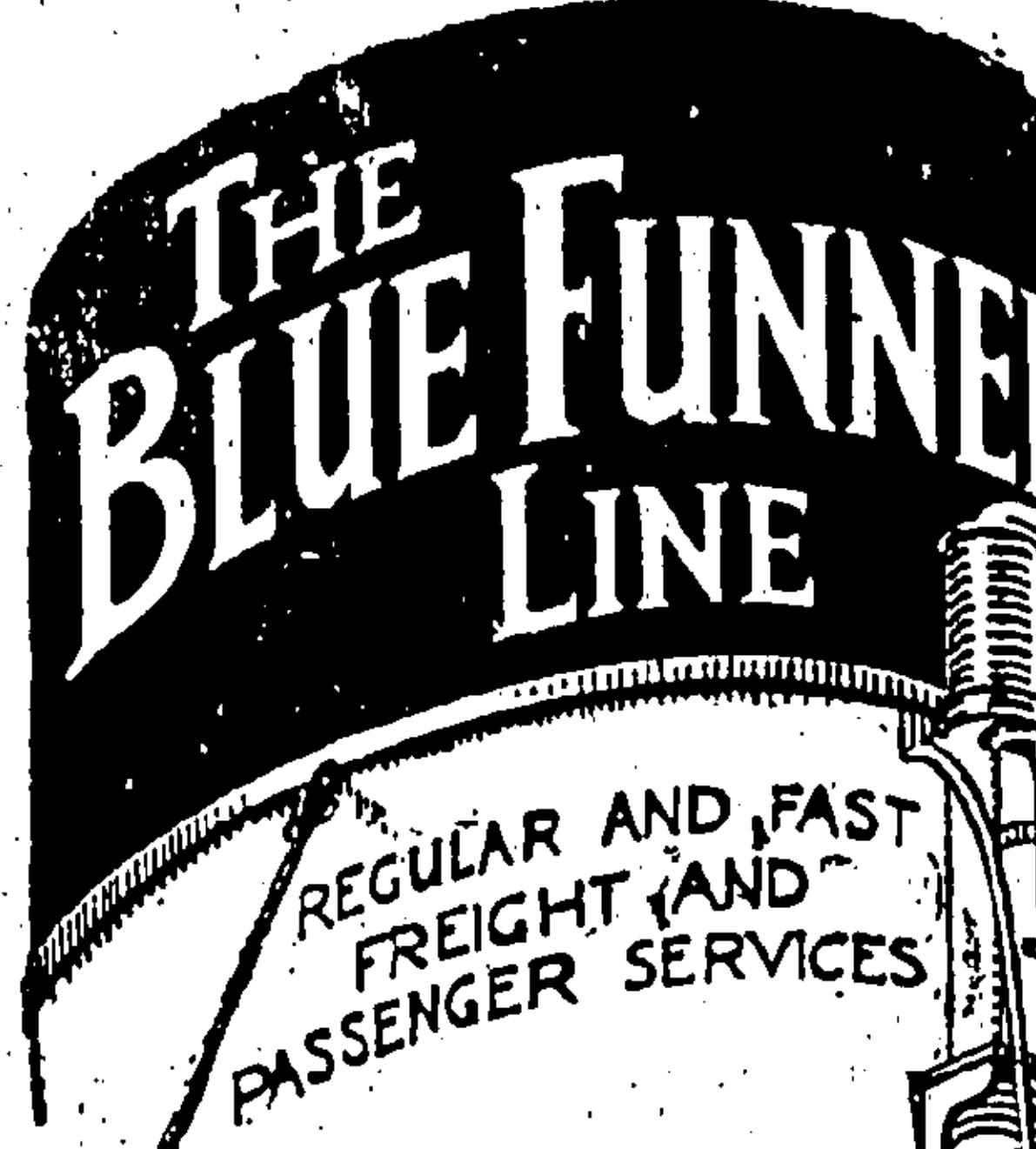
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HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1928.



LONDON SERVICE.

"DIOMED" 25th June Milne, Casablanca, London, R'dam, & Hamburg
"HECTOR" 11th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"PELEUS" 24th July Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"RHENEXOR" 20th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ANTILLOCUS" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"IA KORE & YOKOHAMA" 14th July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PHOTELLAUR" 14th July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TALITHYBIS" 20th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"HELENUS" 20th June New York, Boston & Baltimore
"DARDANUS" 27th July Boston, New York & Latin America

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 11th July Singapore, Marseilles & London
"AENEAS" 4th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London

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Shanghai and Amoy Linan
TUESDAY, JUNE 26.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia Mirzapore
Straits Van Heutz
THURSDAY, JUNE 28.
Japan St. Albans
FRIDAY, JUNE 29.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London 31st May) Hong Ping
Japan and Shanghai Haruna Maru
SATURDAY, JUNE 30.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai President Polk
MONDAY, JULY 2.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai President McKinley
TUESDAY, JULY 3.
Japan and Shanghai Sphinx

OUTWARD MAIIS.

For MONDAY, JUNE 25.
Shanghai, Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m. President Jackson
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 16th July. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 6 p.m. President Jackson
Sam Shui and Wuchow Tai Hing 4.30 p.m.
Shantung 4.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26.
Holhaw and Bangkok Chin Hua 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia Atsuta Maru 10.30 a.m.
Straits, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 27th July. K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. Diomed 2 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Hai Ching 2 p.m.
Touren Chungking 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai Yunnan 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.
Swatow Kwongsang 10.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta: Parcels 11.30 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m. Tilawa

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FROM CANADA TO MEXICO.

A LONG "NON-STOP."
FORCED DOWN BY PETROL SHORTAGE.
NEARLY COMPLETED.

Mexico City, Yesterday. The airmen Joaquin Pacheco and Fritsbleier, who took off from Windsor (Ontario) on Saturday landed here at 2.28 on the afternoon of the 24th.

They had intended a non-stop flight (to Mexico City?) but were forced down at Tampico owing to shortage of petrol.—Reuter.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT HOUSTON.
NINETY IN THE SHADE.

Houston, Texas, Yesterday. Unless the thermometer, which is now an unvarying ninety in the shade, descends before June 26, the 1,100 delegates from all over the United States will have a particularly hot time when they assemble at the opening of the National Democratic Convention to choose a Presidential nominee.

The town has won the honour of accommodating the Convention through the genial Jesse Jones, "the King of Houston," who planked down a cheque for \$200,000 at Washington last year.

A large "welcoming committee" meets every train and takes personal charge of all incoming delegates.

Governor Smith of New York, and "Battling" Jim Reed, a Senator from Missouri, are already conducting their rival campaigns from headquarters in the hotel lobby, but the former's chances of selection are almost as rosy as Hoover's at Kansas.—Reuter's American Service.

STUNT AVIATRIX.

ON ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

New York, June 18. Thea Rasche, the German aviatrix, said to-night that she was flying to Old Orchard, Maine, to-morrow preparatory to a trans-Atlantic hop. It is understood that Mrs. James Stillman, wife of the banker, is bucking the flight.

Miss Rasche is known chiefly for her stunt flying, both in the United States and Europe. She has crashed several times, but has always escaped serious injury.—A.P.

BANK OF ITALY.

DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

Rome, Yesterday. The discount rate of the Bank of Italy has been reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent.—Reuter.

INDECENCY.

At the Central Magistracy, before Major C. Wilson this morning, a Chinese was charged with indecency on Saturday at Yu Lin Terrace.

Inspector M. Murphy, prosecuting, told the Court that there were many girls passing that way during the day. He was arrested by a District Watchman.

Defendant admitted the charge and was fined \$50 or, in default, a month's hard labour.

A MOSCOW PROTEST.

Moscow, Yesterday. The People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has lodged an emphatic protest with Mr. Cheng Yen-chi, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires here, against the recent searchings of the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin. Mr. Cheng Yen-chi promised to notify the Nanking Government immediately.—Reuter.

Mrs. Louisa Emily Church, of Millais-street, Camberwell, was in the Grand Surrey Canal, Camberwell.

GREECE'S RECENT STRIKES.

A HITCH.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO.'S ALLEGED ACTION.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Athens, Yesterday. According to latest advices from Salonika the Government's efforts to bring about an agreement between the tobacco workers and employers has failed owing to the insistence of the Anglo-American tobacco companies that the relations between labour and capital should be defined once and for all.—Reuter.

LARGE NUMBERS RETURNING TO WORK.

Athens, Yesterday. Despite the breakdown in the negotiations of the employers and tobacco workers at Salonika such large numbers of men are returning to work that there is every reason to expect a speedy end of the strike.—Reuter.

GEN. NOBILE SAVED.

STILL NO TRACE OF AMUNDSEN.

RESCUE WORK.

Rome, Yesterday. A third successful trip to General Nobile was made by Captain Tornberg in a three-engined Swedish seaplane. He dropped arms, accumulators and a collapsible boat.

He explored part of the coast of North-East Land on his return for signs of the group of three who are crossing the ice, towards the "Braganza."

Captain Tornberg proposes to attempt to rescue Nobile's group of six by means of an aeroplane fitted with runners. The icefield on which the party is stranded is drifting to a favourable position for this.

The Commander of the "Citta di Milano" has suggested that he also might co-operate in the search for the group carried off with the airship's hull.

The Government Committee has awarded to Maddalena and his comrades, as the first finders of General Nobile, Lire 100,000.

New Plains, Stockholm, Yesterday.

Extended plans are being made for a search for the French seaplane with Amundsen and Gullhaud on board.

It is officially stated from Rome that Major Penzo in the seaplane "Marina I" left King's Bay on the morning of June 23 and searched the West Coast of Spitzbergen. He found no trace of Amundsen and Gullhaud.

Stockholm, Yesterday. Captain Tornberg, head of the Swedish Arctic Expedition, has telegraphed to the Chief of the Ministry of Defence "Nobile saved. Rescue work continues."

Rome, Yesterday. An official communiqué states that the "Citta di Milano" is leaving King's Bay on June 24 for Virgo Bay, sixty miles further north, to keep in touch with the Swedish rescue expedition.

New flights over a wider field will be made in conjunction with the Swedish and Finnish airmen, who will search for the portion of the "Italia's" crew which remained with the airship.

There is no further news of the crew of the "Italia." The sealer "Braganza," which is returning to King's Bay with Norwegian seaplanes to search for Amundsen, is held up by ice floes at North Cape.

Nobile Taken Off.

Stockholm, Yesterday. A Swedish aeroplane has taken off from the ice and brought him to land.

The other members of his party are still on the ice off Foya Island, but are expected soon to be rescued.—Reuter.

No Trace Yet.

Rome, Yesterday. It is officially stated that Major Penzo, in the seaplane "Marina I" on June 23 to search the west coast of Spitz-

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

NEW DEVELOPMENT.

BANKS INVOLVED TAKE DEFINITE ACTION.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

London, Yesterday. The Manchester banks which are involved in the financial difficulties of the Lancashire cotton industry are now taking definite action to assist in the reorganisation of the industry on a sound basis. They have communicated with the spinning companies urging them carefully to consider the proposal of the Cotton Yarn Association and form a Lancashire Textile Corporation.—Reuter.

OVERBOARD.

FOREIGN LEGIONARIES DISAPPEAR.

London, Yesterday. The French steamer "L'Atho's Second" has arrived at Marseilles with foreign legionaries from Haiphong; Eight of the legionaries jumped over board at Port Said and disappeared.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

U.S. SENATOR.

New York, Yesterday. The death is announced of Senator Frank R. Gooding.—Reuter American Service.

STRANGE ROBBERY.

WOMEN'S JEWELLERY STOLEN.

A robbery took place at No. 18, Hill-road on Saturday afternoon, resulting in two women being robbed of jewellery valued at about \$380.

One of the women reported to the Police that on Saturday she was looking for an empty house, which she intended to rent. On arriving at the house she asked a small boy to get the keys. The boy returned with a woman. Eventually, a man came and offered to open the door for them. Two other men followed them when the door was opened and stole their jewellery. The robbers also threatened them.

TREE THIEF.

A Chinese was fined \$50 with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning before Mr. Schofield, for cutting down last night, without the permission of the Forestry and Botanical Department, a large tree in Kowloon City, above Kowloon City-road.

Sub-Inspector James stated that the Indian constable who made the arrest heard in the course of his patrol the noise of sawing coming from the hillside and on investigating saw the defendant with a saw in his hand, and four large cuttings from a nearby tree.

"Apparently, the tree is a very large one" said Sub-Inspector James. The cuttings as shown in court, were about a yard long, and 6 inches in diameter. The accused admitted the offence.

Atherstone Parish Council have bought an ancient inn, the Royal Oak, for a public library.

Newcastle Corporation has passed the plans for a £25,000 omnibus station in the centre of the city.

bergen, but found no trace of Amundsen and Gullhaud.

Officially Confirmed.

Rome, Yesterday. It is officially stated that Nobile was rescued by a Swedish aeroplane and then transferred to another Swedish machine and landed on the Citta di Milano.—Reuter.

Another Message.

Copenhagen, Yesterday. According to a message received from the Italian Legation at Oslo, Nobile and another member of the party were picked up by a Fokker machine of the Swedish Relief Expedition. Both are injured.—Reuter.

No Trace Yet.

Rome, Yesterday. It is officially stated that Major Penzo, in the seaplane "Marina I" on June 23 to search the west coast of Spitz-

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